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GORBACHEV MESSAGE READ AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD201048 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 20 TASS -- Addressing the Geneva Disarmament Conference today, Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, read the text of a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Disarmament Conference. The message reads:

"I send greetings to representatives of states who have gathered for a regular session of the Disarmament Conference.

The Soviet Union regards its participation in the Disarmament Conference with full responsibility as it understands that it is disarmament that constitutes the main path to asserting new and fair international structures and to building a safe world. It is disarmament that will release huge material and intellectual resources and make it possible to convert them to goals of construction, economic development and prosperity.

Mankind has reached a crucial point in its history and is faced with the choice of its further road: Either overcome the inertia of the past, when security was viewed primarily through the prism of positions of strength and military-technological solutions, or remain a hostage to the race with nuclear, chemical and, in the longer term some other, no less formidable weapons.

This choice between what is prompted by reason and what leads to catastrophe can be made only by all the states jointly regardless of their social systems and economic development levels."

"It must be a bold and responsible choice and its being such depends to a large extent on the states represented at the Disarmament Conference. We can no longer limit ourselves to half-measures, which would only slow down the arms race in some areas while it would continue with a vengeance in others.

In other words, the time has come for us jointly to make big strides towards ridding the world of nuclear and other weapons so that security for everyone should mean security for all.

Taking guidance from these considerations, the Soviet Union put forward early this year a comprehensive plan, the centrepiece of which is a stage-by-stage programme of the elimination of nuclear weapons. We suggest that the Damoclean sword hanging over the peoples ever since the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki be removed once and for all before the end of this century.

It is only just that the Soviet Union and the United States, which have the largest nuclear potentials, should take the first decisive step to be followed by the other nuclear powers."

"It is our profound conviction that there is only one, direct way to rid mankind of the nuclear threat, and it is to eliminate nuclear weapons altogether. Objective realities are such that the development and deployment of 'star wars' weapons is bound to spur on the arms race in every area. That is why it is necessary from the outset to put an effective international ban on space strike weapons.

The Soviet Union suggests that chemical weapons, too, should be completely eliminated by the end of this century and that the finalisation of a convention on this problem, unduly dragged out, be given a decisive impetus.

"Calling for a world without nuclear or chemical weapons, we are also prepared to go as far in reducing conventional armaments and armed forces as other states are prepared to go.

It should be stressed specifically that we suggest that all the practical measures to limit armaments and to achieve disarmament should be backed by measures of effective control and verification. The Soviet Union is as interested as any other state in being confident of strict compliance with accords.

Many provisions of our plan are directly related to the Disarmament Conference."

"Suffice it to say that the first item on its agenda is the problem of prohibiting tests, the radical solution of which, in our view, could turn the tide in the battle for the removal of the nuclear threat.

The Soviet Union for its part has been doing and continues to do everything possible to accomplish this goal. It agrees, inter alia, to the strictest verification of a nuclear weapon test ban, including on-site inspections and the use of every achievement of seismology.

As everyone knows, last year the USSR, wishing to set a good example, unilaterally halted all nuclear explosions, and then extended its moratorium to March 31, 1986. It now depends first and foremost on the United States whether the moratorium will continue beyond that date and whether it will become bilateral and subsequently multilateral.

It is to be hoped that the states participating in the conference raise their voices in favour of such a mode of actions and that the conference itself succeeds in starting businesslike talks which could lead to the complete termination of nuclear weapon tests by all, everywhere and for all times.

I wish the participants in the conference every success in accomplishing the responsible tasks facing them.

[signed] M. Gorbachev"

EDITORIAL ARTICLE EXAMINES GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

PM191725 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial Article: "Nuclear Disarmament Is a Practical Task"]

[Text] It has been estimated that the quantity of nuclear weapons now stockpiled in the world is equivalent in conventional explosives to 3 metric tons for every inhabitant of our planet.

A threat to life itself has emerged. Nuclear war would mean the deaths of hundreds of millions of people and its consequences for the climate and the environment would be such a survival impossible. This makes the problem of disarmament unprecedtedly urgent and pressing.

Proceeding from this premise, at the very start of the year the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government made a decision on a number of major foreign policy actions of a principled nature. The main, the pivotal action among them was a concrete program, calculated to cover a precisely determined period of time, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the world.

This is not the first time such a reference point has been erected. At the dawn of the nuclear age, in 1946, the Soviet Union declared the need for a ban on the production and use of atomic weapons. In the current Soviet proposals this task is placed on a practical, businesslike footing. There is no necessity to prove that its implementation accords with the aspirations of all peoples without exception and with the increasingly forceful demands of the overwhelming majority of UN member's governments. Not a single session of the UN General Assembly is held without delegations from different countries loudly raising their voices in favor of nuclear disarmament.

The cause of nuclear disarmament is not, however, advancing one inch because of the absence of practical steps in that direction. Progress is fiercely resisted in the top echelons of power in Washington and in NATO headquarters. All sorts of "technical" and other objections are put forward. What is more, the very nature of the problem is such as to raise many complex and difficult questions in terms of how to approach its solution.

The remarkable feature of the new Soviet proposals set out in the statement by M.S. Gorbb Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, lies in the fact that they take maximum account of the obstacles which have hitherto prevented nuclear disarmament from really being implemented. Our country is proposing a concrete program to be implemented not in the remote, hazy future, but within the historically foreseeable future -- over the 15-year period remaining until the [start of the] 21st century.

Does this mean that the submission of detailed proposals of this kind, even more carefully substantiated from the Soviet viewpoint, will ensure their acceptance by those who have been resisting all such steps? It goes without saying that there can be no room for illusions about the ease of further efforts in this sphere. A major struggle lies ahead. It will be waged -- by virtue of the very content of the new Soviet proposals -- in more favorable conditions than before. All those who cherish the cause of curbing the nuclear arms race have a new peace "weapon" in their hands. That "weapon" is a clear and precise program of actions in the sphere of nuclear disarmament, which leaves no room for the various kinds of speculation or conjecture routinely employed by the West to portray the Soviet position in a distorted light and to try to pile up "doubts" and "objections" around measures designed to liberate mankind from the most terrible weapons ever to threaten our planet.

The questions of monitoring [kontrol] the observance of agreements that are reached, working out measures aimed at achieving a reduction in the level of arms while strictly observing the principle of equal and identical security that forms the basis of the military parity existing between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and the logical transition from simpler to more complex actions in curbing the arms race all give weight to the Soviet proposals, make them realizable and convincing, and promote the struggle for a fundamental improvement of the world situation.

Where and how should we start nuclear disarmament? Those are substantive questions. Life prompts the answer to them. The most important nuclear arsenals are held by the United States and our country, which cannot but maintain its own defensive shield in an appropriate condition in the face of the insane nuclear arms race overseas.

Consequently, it is these two countries that must set an example to the other nuclear powers in actions which would make it possible to turn the reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear arms into a real process.

That is why our country proposes, as a first step, that the Soviet Union and the United States agree to end all nuclear explosions.

In an interview with the Italian newspaper IL GIORNALE in mid-1984 President Reagan expressed the hope that a time would come "when nuclear weapons will be obsolete..." That will not happen by itself, much less when the United States expedites work to further "improve" these barbaric weapons. A total and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests would make it possible to bring us to the point that the U.S. leader termed the "obsolescence" of nuclear weapons. But even this would be inadequate since it would not remove the threat of a cataclysmic conflict using nuclear weapons.

The fundamental solution to the question lies in the final elimination of nuclear weapons. Governments, which must be depended upon to make the corresponding bold efforts, are equal to this task. It is true that there have been few cases in the history of military hardware when mutual decisions led to some weapon being removed from arsenals. But neither has there been a time in human history when mankind was threatened with the danger of universal annihilation!

The highest concentration of nuclear weapons is to be found on the territory of Europe. The Soviet Union and the United States can -- and must! -- set an example there by taking steps leading to ridding the continent of mass destruction weapons. This involves the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles -- both ballistic and cruise -- in the European zone. Their elimination, their physical destruction -- it is important to stress this since there are some unscrupulous "interpreters" of the Soviet proposals who try to cast aspersions on them, claiming that the Soviet Union will limit itself to transferring the missiles from Europe to its Asian region.

It is of course essential that the United States should commit itself to not siting its strategic and medium-range missiles in other countries and that Britain and France should not build up their own corresponding nuclear armaments. Our country is ready to take a bold step to advance the cause of disarmament by agreeing that British and French nuclear forces should not be reduced or counted during the initial stage despite the major reductions in nuclear missile arsenals being carried out by us.

Steps by the two states designed to halve the nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territory over a period of 5-8 years constitute an important integral part of this stage. This involves the elimination of both delivery vehicles and warheads so that each side retains no more than 6000 charges on its remaining delivery vehicles, that is to say, substantially fewer than is the case today.

This is the start of the nuclear disarmament program. A start which is impressive and based on maintaining the equilibrium, the parity achieved between the Soviet Union and the United States in the military sphere, but at much lower reciprocal levels. These reduced levels will be significant only under conditions whereby an arms race in outer space is inadmissible. What sense is there in seeking to reduce armaments on the earth, at sea, in the oceans, and in the atmosphere if outer space is going to be saturated with them!

The logic of disarmament requires that outer space should remain free of armaments. This is also demanded by the vital interests of all countries and governments. Any attempts by U.S. military circles to turn outer space into a sphere for the arms race will rebound on its own security interests. You do not have to be a military expert to work that out. The authors of the "star wars" plans are counting on having provided themselves with what they call "ramified defense" against missiles by the 21st century. The cost of such work is astounding. But if some people across the ocean are seriously thinking of rendering nuclear weapons "obsolete," then there is a straightforward way to achieve this that does not cost hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars: namely, nuclear disarmament.

The two subsequent stages of the Soviet program for the destruction of nuclear weapons are characterized by no less concreteness and breadth than the initial stage. The Soviet Union and the United States will continue the process of radically reducing their nuclear arsenals simultaneously with a ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of non-nuclear armaments based on novel physical principles which would make them approximate to means of mass destruction. Meanwhile, other nuclear powers will join this process so that, by the end of 1999, no nuclear weapons would be left on earth and they would never be revived.

The monitoring [kontrol] of the armaments being destroyed or reduced would be carried out by both national technical means and on-site inspection [inspektsiya na mestakh]. Our country is prepared to come to an arrangement on any [lyubyye] other additional monitoring measures [mery kontrolya].

Having, as their central core, the aim of nuclear disarmament, the new Soviet proposals provide for far-reaching steps in other spheres also, backed up by practical measures for monitoring [kontrol] and inspection [inspektsiya] where necessary.

Thus, it is a question of a broad program in the interests of all mankind. Even people who are very inexperienced in politics and military matters, and, still more so, governments, must realize that the alternative is self-destruction. Never before has civilization been faced with such a crucial choice. The total liquidation of nuclear weapons is a problem of significance for all mankind and it can and must be solved by the collective efforts of the entire world community.

DRAFT TREATY SUBMITTED AT MBFR TALKS FOR DISCUSSION

LD201007 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Vienna, February 20 TASS -- A detailed draft treaty on initial reduction by the Soviet Union and the USA of land forces and arms with subsequent non-increase in the levels of armed forces and arms by the sides and measures in this connection in central Europe has been tabled on behalf of the socialist countries at the plenary meeting today at the talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe. The NATO countries have also been proposed to start drawing up on its basis a mutually acceptable text of agreement. Addressing the meeting, the head of the GDR delegation pointed out that the draft treaty tabled by the socialist countries is a realistic basis for reaching agreement at Vienna.

SOVIET STANCE ON NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE CLARIFIED

LD191310 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0600 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has clarified its stance on a Nordic nuclear weapons-free zone and the nuclear-free status of the Baltic. The pseudonymous Yuriy Komissarov says in an article published by OULU [word indistinct] (?today) that an erroneous interpretation has been presented in the Scandinavian countries of the Soviet Union's stance on proclaiming the Baltic a nuclear-free zone. Komissarov describes as erroneous the interpretation according to which the Soviet Union would be prepared to discuss the nuclear-free status of the Baltic only in connection with more general European security problems.

Komissarov describes as consistent the stance of the Scandinavian countries according to which their position as nuclear-weapons free countries is possible only if nuclear weapons are removed from the sea area bordering them.

ADELMAN 'AGAINST' 'VERY IDEA' OF REACHING ACCORD

LD191837 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 19 TASS -- By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev:

Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, made a speech in Philadelphia. His remarks were filled with affected elan, hypocrisy and distortions of the real state of affairs on the international scene.

"This is a critical, challenging, and exciting time for us working in arms control. To borrow a mod phrase from the 60's, the whole world is watching us," Kenneth Adelman declared. Yes, the time is indeed crucial, the time requires responsible and constructive approaches and a sincere desire to crack the problem of ridding the world of nuclear threat, slamming the door to outer space shut in front of the arms race, and reducing drastically the lethally dangerous weapon arsenals on earth.

But what did the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency tell the world? Where do his difficulties and worries lie?

Speaking of the process of arms limitation and reduction, Kenneth Adelman stated: "I've been writing and thinking about it for the past 10 years and the fundamental questions and problems remain pretty much the same." It is appropriate to ask then: Who is to blame for that? Evidently, the answer to this question is to be found in Mr. Adelman's writings and pronouncements. For it is exactly Kenneth Adelman who made the "revelation" that nuclear arms reduction negotiations were simply a trick which the United States had to resort to in order to reassure the American people and America's allies.

But at the present time the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency maintains that the United States devotes much attention to nuclear and space arms negotiations. The next moment he "reveals" the true meaning of that "attention": The United States is striving to reduce nuclear arms but it will not give up SDI, that is, "star wars" programs. Mr. Adelman says a path should be pursued "so that arms control and SDI can work together." Yes, this is a trick, indeed, using Adelman's own words to assert that the stockpiling of weapons to the space heights can be accompanied by arms control, means to be a very low opinion about the intellectual abilities of one's audience.

Surely, the author of such a statement must be fully aware that without a ban on the militarization of outer space there can be no cuts to strategic nuclear armaments and that if the U.S. refuses to agree to such a ban this sweet talk about "the desire" to reduce such armaments is worth a farthing. Kenneth Adelman, however, does not understand another thing: Such a trick can no longer "reassure" the American people and America's allies. Likewise, he is not aware of the fact that he looks simply funny in expressing the hope that the Russians will join the United States in fulfilling the commitment undertaken at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting with regard to the Geneva negotiations. It is Washington that demonstrates its reluctance to honor this commitment by blocking the solution of the problem of non-militarization of outer space, and in doing so, shows that it does not want the termination of the arms race on earth.

Speaking of the large-scale Soviet peace program formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement of January 15, 1986 Kenneth Adelman did not take the risk of even mentioning its goal -- to rid mankind of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000. The program -- "contains some potentially constructive elements", while "other elements of that proposal are pretty standard Soviet fare."

He seem to be totally unaware of the fact that the Soviet program is a vivid reflection of a consistent and principled peaceful course of the Soviet State which from the very start of the nuclear age has firmly advocated the elimination of nuclear arms.

It is evident that the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency fails to understand the fact that the U.S. Administration, if it is indeed committed to the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons, as is frequently affirmed in Washington, is given a practical opportunity to engage in that process in earnest, and not to use the coming 10-15 years for the development of new and extremely dangerous weapons in space.

However, such Washington officials as Adelman are clearly displeased with the prospect of ridding mankind of nuclear weapons. They are against the very idea of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union. So, he keeps inventing all kinds of "arguments" and putting up artificial barriers on the road toward an accord: He totally groundlessly accuses the U.S.S.R. of "violating" the existing agreements, plays up the "problem of verification", etc., evidently forgetting that these frail sprouts planted by Washington have long withered no matter how hard American "hawks" were working to cultivate them with their speeches and all kinds of "reports".

'Hypocritical' Remarks

LD191650 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Trukatenko reports:

Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, speaking in Philadelphia, has set out the U.S. stand on the arms limitation problem. He assured that the United States earnestly seeds to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on nuclear and space arms. At the same time he tried in every way to present the matter so as to show that talks between the USSR and the USA in Geneva are being ostensibly hampered by the Soviet side, and not by the U.S. one.

To any unprejudiced observer, however, it becomes clear from Adelman's speech who in actual fact puts the spoke in the wheel of the Geneva talks. This is seen first of all from that part of the address in which the administration's spokesman extols the "star wars" programme and proclaimed the U.S. determination to go on inplementing it. Contrary to the generally-known facts which indicate that the USA had conceived the programme for the purpose of upsetting the military-strategic parity with the USSR and of creating a U.S. first-strike capability, Adelman stated taht SDI is not a problem but rather an opportunity -- an opportunity not just for arms control but also for reducing the risk of nuclear war. The hypocritical nature of such assertions is also evidenced already by the fact that the United States, while speeding up the development of space strike weapons, is busy upgrading and building up its nuclear potential and, first of all, its strategic forces.

U.S. ATTEMPTS 'TO SIDESTEP' SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

PM191830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb First Edition p 5

[Vaevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Still No Reply..."]

[Text] There has still been no official reply from the U.S. Administration to the Soviet proposals of 15 January. It is difficult to be openly negative about them.

That is why attempts are being made to dismember and emasculate this targeted, constructuve program and impose unacceptable provisos on it in order to deprive it of its practical sense and at the same time, create the semblance of some kind of "positive" approach to it on the part of the West.

Without proposing anything concrete for its part, Washington prefers the role of some kind of filter -- to pick out individual provisions that suit the U.S. Administration out of the stream of Soviet initiatives and ignore their comprehensive nature.

According to Western press reports the reply to the Soviet proposals has been discussed by NATO members in Brussels. It is clear from these commentaries that the U.S. delegation took a hard line and by no means showed a desire to seek agreement with the Soviet Union. This applies, first and foremost, to the Strategic Defense Initiative. According to information from NATO circles, U.S. representative Nitze told the session participants that there could be no question of rejecting the program and also expressed the totally unfounded opinion that the Soviet Union would make concessions on the matter.

Washington is trying in every possible way to sidestep or emasculate the core of the Soviet proposals -- the idea of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Sources close to NATO claim that, in Nitze's words, an "abandonment of nuclear means could only be possible if they were replaced by new types of weapons of equal force." In other words, before saving mankind from the nuclear threat they are thinking about a replacement.

Insofar as can be judged from the press reports the NATO members expressed different opinions while discussing the question of medium-range missiles in Europe. Certain of them advocated accepting the Soviet proposals. Others sought pretexts for rejecting them. A freeze on British and French nuclear arsenals, they said, runs counter to the plans for their modernization, specifically the equipping of the British navy with the U.S. Trident system. Moreover, a fuss has been raised in the West European press claiming that the elimination of U.S. medium-range means would destroy the integrity of the NATO system of deterrence and would "decouple West Europe from the United States."

In conclusion, let us return to the idea of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The U.S. President loves to number himself among the adherents to that idea. I recall how he persistently repeated to us Soviet journalists in the White House that the space umbrella would be launched only after the United States and the Soviet Union abandoned and eliminated their offensive nuclear arms. But these words were later disavowed by Washington. And the press reports about the U.S. Administration's approach to the Soviet proposals of 15 January by no means show that the White House really wants to save mankind from the nuclear threat.

U.S. ADHERES TO 'CONTRADICTORY POSITION'

PM191240 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Feb 86 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Colonel (Reserve) V. Chernyshev under the rubric "Reading Between the Lines of the Statement": "Moment of Truth and Fantasy"]

[Text] Finally and irrevocably, the time has come to end the crazy nuclear arms race and completely bar arms from space, the Soviet Union has declared. A radical and, at the same time, realistic alternative to nuclear war, taking the interests of all peoples into account, is contained in the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It sets forth a program for the total destruction of nuclear weapons -- a program strictly calculated in time and subdivided into three specific, organically linked stages which proceed one from the other and, in a number of elements, overlap.

Naturally, this noble aim can only be achieved if the Soviet Union and the United States renounce the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space strike arms.

But representatives of the U.S. Administration try to draw a veil over this specific and practicable Soviet program and equate it with the U.S. leadership's very general statements on its alleged "desire" to free the world from nuclear weapons. In an ABC TV interview Secretary of State G. Shultz even went so far as to claim that the United States has "held this position for a long time," almost since the end of the forties. According to him, it turns out that Washington has constantly dreamed of destroying nuclear weapons and the United States has in no way been the constant initiator of the nuclear arms race throughout all 4 postwar decades in its pursuit of the chimera of military superiority.

Frankly speaking, since the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and since the Soviet Union advanced a specific nuclear disarmament program, the continuing attempts by administration spokesmen to claim that it is possible to take the "star wars" path to arrive at "the world's deliverance from nuclear weapons" are particularly striking. Could anyone in the world believe such a thing? You might think the sermons in favor of "star wars" would become obsolete now that everyone knows how the world can be rid of the nuclear cudgel within a real time span. However, the number of preachers in Washington is not yet diminishing. They are continuing to create myths. They are seeking to deceive the world public and to sow certain illusions. But politics are not built on illusions nor even on good intentions, but on real foundations, on the demands of the time, and on the interests of one's own people and of other people.

The White House continues to adhere to its contradictory position. On the one hand, the joint statement on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting recorded the agreement by both sides that work at the talks on nuclear and space arms will be accelerated with a view to fulfilling, above all, such tasks as preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth. On the other hand, Washington is once again stubbornly refusing to agree to the Soviet proposal for the total ban on space strike arms.

But let us assume for the moment that, as Washington frequently declares, SDI is aimed at "making an important contribution to the creation of a world free from nuclear weapons."

The official "schedule" for the "star wars" program provides for three stages: The first is to last at least 10 years, when the United States will carry out work on SDI; the second will last "several decades," during which "defensive means" will be tested, developed [razrabatyvat], and deployed; during the third stage, the United States -- provided there are "suitable technical and political conditions" -- reckons on being in a position to reduce all nuclear weapons.

So, even according to the official interpretation, the United States "reckons on being in a position" to reduce nuclear weapons in many decades' time and only then provided "suitable conditions" exist, while the conditions will be evaluated by the "star warriors" themselves at their own discretion. Somewhere in the distant "mist" of the next millennium all this might happen, perhaps not. For those who promise this now will long since have ceased to exist; no responsibility.

The Soviet Union's approach to solving the most important problems of war and peace, on whose solution the destinies not only of the Soviet and U.S. peoples, but also of all mankind depend, is fundamentally different. The Soviet Union proposes embarking without delay on the process of freeing the world from nuclear weapons, completing it within 15 years, and entering the next millennium without means of mass destruction. And, at the same time, leaving space clear, without any arms.

The United States intends to spend 10 years carrying out work on the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike arms and, at the same time, to build up and improve all nuclear arms. But under the Soviet scheme, the Soviet Union and the United States would halve the number of nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory during the first 5-8 years and come to a decision on the total elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone. At the second stage, not later than 1990, the remaining nuclear powers would start to be involved in the nuclear disarmament process and then, all nuclear powers would totally eliminate teactical nuclear weapons.

According to the U.S. "concept," the "transitional period" lasting "several decades" -- the stage of the deployment of new arms in space and on the earth -- would begin in 10 years, that is, somewhere in the region of 1995. But under the Soviet plan, the third stage of nuclear disarmament would begin not later than the same year of 1995 and the elimination of all nuclear weapons would be completed in full.

"If it is just a question of putting an end to the nuclear threat," M.S. Gorbachev said in response to L'HUMANITE's questions, "Then why does the United States not agree in principle to the latest Soviet proposals. They provide for a far shorter, more direct, cheaper, and most importantly, safer way to remove the nuclear threat -- the total elimination of nuclear weapons. I emphasize -- safer. For the path to this goal now being proposed by the United States is hopeless."

The Soviet assessment of the state of affairs is that for every "believer" in the fantastic U.S. plan to deliver the world from the nuclear threat in Washington, there are at least 10 cynics. The "dreams" of these cynics boil down to creating the possibility for the United States to carry out nuclear aggression with impunity, drawing the Soviet Union into the space arms race, undermining its economy, widening the technological gap between the United States and Western Europe, thereby ensuring the latter's dependence on Washington, and so forth.

However, it is time for all responsible persons in Washington to embark on a realistic path and abandon all illusions. It is time they realized that the Soviet proposals constitute a kind of "moment of truth" and that Washington's response to them will once again reveal to the whole world the true aims they are pursuing with their policy.

SDI COOPERATION CREATES 'YOKE' OF 'DEPENDENCE'

LD191700 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 19 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoriyev.

The London-based GUARDIAN newspaper found a very sore spot in the British-American relationship shaped by their cooperation under the "star wars" program. The paper writes about London's anxiety -- British officials are concerned over a real possibility of a new wave of political protests against the application of American laws outside the U.S. So, why is Whitehall so concerned?

Gen James Abrahamson, who is in charge of the organization that will implement the "Strategic Defense Initiative", held a secret meeting at the Ministry of Defense of Great Britain. About 100 leading experts of research organizations, members of the business community of the country and officials from a special department of the Defense Ministry in charge of the participation in realizing the SDI were present at the meeting.

A series of new agreements on enlisting Britain in preparations for "star wars" was concluded in the development of the "memorandum of understanding" signed last December. These agreements, just as the main "memorandum," are a closely guarded secret. There is nothing surprising in that. A different thing attracts instantaneous attention -- the U.S. (yes, the U.S., not British) Department of Defense intends to make a check and classify the operations of British firms called upon to develop the technology that will be used in the "star wars" program.

That was the point where London began to feel concerned. And really, lucrative promises coming from across the ocean, solemn pledges concerning "equitable cooperation" between the United States and Western Europe in the development of a so-called "defensive space shield," assurances about the "joint use" of the newest technology turn out to be Washington's preemptory and proprietary plan to place the scientific and technical potential of the allies under control for the purpose of an early beginning of its military-space adventure.

To do that, the U.S. Administration is not only dangling a carrot before them but also reaches out for a stick. According to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE newspaper, the United States is now intensifying pressure on Japan in order to draw it into the realization of the SDI program. Some time back, Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss, the chief spokesman for the American lobby in West Germany, said with frankness so characteristic of him: "I know that the American side is annoyed at Bonn's contradictory reaction to the invitation to participate in SDI." Speaking at the beginning of February in Davos at a symposium organized by the "World Economic Forum," Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, expressed "surprise" over the fact that certain Western governments were of the opinion that they were doing the United States a favor by signing contracts in the field of SDI. Perle's "surprise" resembled something of a threat.

Not surprisingly, the enlistment of new participants in the SDI program is also explained by the appetites of Western European arms manufacturing concerns which are prodding the governments of their countries into concluding relevant agreements with the Washington administration. Great Britain's British Aerospace, West Germany's Dornier and Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, France's Matra, Italy's Agusta and other corporate giants do not bother to conceal that they would like to get their own chunk of the space pie. But here is a paradox that is a consequence of the realities of the U.S. policy toward its partners: British companies that will be awarded contracts under the SDI program, will face very stiff competition or even the terms of a 'horse race,' in the words of Gen. James Abrahamson, and as a result they will have to come up with fresh ideas in the shortest possible time, laments the London FINANCIAL TIMES.

This means that "space cooperation" advertized by Washington is rapidly acquiring features of political rightlessness and the fettering of America's partners in SDI as far as science and technology are concerned. "Reagan's initiative is an attempt to fasten the Federal Republic of Germany to the military-industrial complex of the United States, to increase Bonn's dependence on Washington which is not justified by the interests of security of the F.R.G. It will no longer be possible to cast off the yoke of that dependence. The case in point, in the final analysis, is the policy of hegemonism with a heavy reliance on force," writes the West German DIE ZEIT newspaper, dotting all i's and crossing all t's. And really, there is hardly anything that could be added to that just assessment of American neoglobalism.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS DISCUSS SDI, ARMS CONTROL

LD061334 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Studio discussion presented by unidentified moderator with arms control specialists Dr Grigoriy Khozin, Yuriy (Katasonov), Lev Semeyko and PRAVDA correspondent Vladimir Bolshakov]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on issues of nuclear disarmament until the year 2000 contains a three-stage plan to eliminate both nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles within the next 15 years. Today we bring you the second discussion in the series. Here is Lev Semeyko:

[Semeyko] In the new Soviet initiative, the problem of nonmilitarization of space is linked with the issue of nuclear disarmament. In the light of the Soviet proposal, the SDI program becomes pointless. Why develop space weapons if 15 years later there won't be left any arms against which, according to Washington, they are being developed? Why should hundreds of combat stations with laser and particle beam weapons fly above our heads?

[Announcer] Now the view of Dr Grigoriy Khozin.

[Khozin] The USSR links nuclear disarmament with the issue of banning space weapons, otherwise its plan will be a half-measure. It would simply be impossible to carry out. How is it possible to speak of eliminating arms and, at the same time, to insist on developing new systems of weapons? This is a serious, profound proposal and it must cover the entire range of technical activity.

[Announcer] Yet the United States claims that these are defensive and not offensive weapons. Why does the USSR oppose their development so insistently, then? After all, if these weapons are not offensive as the Washington leaders point out, let them be developed, for the Soviet Union says it's high time to start trusting one another. Dr Grigoriy Khozin:

[Khozin] The United States view is that this is developing defensive weapons which will make nuclear arms useless and and obsolete. Let's allow that for a moment. Some time ago West German specialist analyzed about 600 documents that have appeared in the United States over the SDI, starting with government papers and ending with work by private groups. The West German scientists have drawn this conclusion: The SDI is a program that is not oriented to peace; it is oriented to solving political problems by military means. This program cannot permit largely reaching the objective that the President speaks publicly about. [Sentence as heard] Even if we take the former line of reasoning, we cannot agree with the claims by some American researchers that the development of even defensive weapons, if we allow that for a moment, does not amount to raising the levels of the combined military capabilities of the country. It has also been recognized already that a system like the SDI cannot ensure 100 percent protection; therefore, hard as others try to convince us of its defensive nature, the system will be meaningful and will justify the trillions of dollars spent on it only if the country that has it will deliver the first nuclear strike on nuclear facilities of the adversary meant for retaliation. The SDI system will then be able to weaken additionally an already weakened retaliatory strike.

Our orientation to a ban on nuclear arms is to rule out the chance of a situation developing when one side, having placed defensive weapons at its disposal, can afford counting on success in such an adventure. I must also note that defensive means have always provoked the development of new offensive arms. The SDI instigates the arms race. It creates distrust and because of being complex, enhances the danger of nuclear war starting by accident.

[Announcer] If the SDI is so dangerous both for the Soviet Union and for the United States to the same extent, who is really interested in carrying it out? Who is really trying to prove that the SDI will help rid the world of the nuclear menace? Here is Yuriy (Katasonov).

(Katasonov) The only quarter truly interested in the SDI are the mighty military industrial corporations of the United States. They are doing their best to conceal the truth formulated back in ancient times by the Roman orator Cicero, who said that money was the motive force of war. Talking about a window of vulnerability, about a Soviet peril, the military-industrial complex has taken away from the Americans $2 trillion since 1980. To this very day some United States politicians keep claiming that this window of vulnerability has not been closed yet. The arms race goes on and more statements are made about the United States lagging behind it. The military-industrial complex does not wish to stop the process of the arms race. We can now see that more trillions of dollars are considered for spending. The idea is to carry through the SDI, which will allow the munitions concerns to get guaranteed profits for several more decades.

[Announcer] And now a point raised by Vladimir Bolshakov:

[Bolshakov] We can see there are influential quarters in the United States that like to secure super profits for themselves in the future. The military-industrial complex is doing its utmost to rally public opinion disarmament. [sentence as heard]. The monopolies that get away with selling to the Pentagon ordinary hammers at $20 or $60 apiece are looting their fellow citizens. Understandably, this cannot go on for long. An economy even as powerful as that of the United States cannot be constantly overstretched under the effect of the arms race.

[Announcer] How does the arms race influence the American economy? Vladimir Bolshakov:

[Bolshakov] Compare two figures; the $2 trillion that have already been spent on the arms race in the past 5 years and the $2 trillion of the United States federal debt . The arms race is pushing the United States to bankruptcy and its economy to a breakdown. The deficit is mounting. The Americans are getting poorer. Advocates of the arms race claim the race is built for the economy. If that is true, the aftereffects of using dope are the same for the economy as for artificially stimulating an athlete; decline, exhaustion and semi-coma. For each billion dollars invested in the munitions industry, it's possible to create 75,000 jobs. But double that figure can be created in the civilian industries.

The Americans are not better off due to the arms race; their real wages decreased by 11 percent between 1973 and '84. Official statistics show there are 8 million jobless in the United States now, but one in four jobless draws an unemployment benefit. Nearly 6 million don't get it. That's equal to the number of jobless without benefits 3 years ago at the moment of a sharp economic decline when there were 11 million unemployed. Thirty-three million Americans live below the official poverty line, but the SDI means record high spending in a fight against nuclear arms. The Soviet program to destroy nuclear arms offers a release of vast funds from the arms race to channel into solutions of pressing problems.

[Announcer] Some political leaders in the United States claim the arms race is needed for national security in order to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and to talk to the Soviet Union from a position of force. That is why allegedly sacrifices have to be made. Vladimir Bolshakov:

[Bolshakov] But that's an illusion. The United States will not be able to get military superiority. The path to genuine security for the United States lies not in a search for new military technologies, not in whipping up the arms race, but in moving over to disarmament.

The USSR suggests just that -- without impairing the security of either the United States or itself to ensure at the first stage, as proposed in our program, security at lower levels of armaments and in the long run at the nuclear-free level. War cannot resolve the dispute between the two social systems. As a result of nuclear disaster there won't be anyone left to resolve what system was better. Many Western policymakers cannot unfortunately overcome the barrier of distrust to the Soviet Union that has been cultivated for years. Mikhail Gorbachev's statement says that the task of ridding humanity of the nuclear menace will have to be solved by people of our generation.

[Announcer] But the issue of the arms race concerns not only the USSR and the United States, not only capitalism and socialism. The consequences of the arms race are burdensome for all. The Soviet statement provides the alternative to the arms race. Vladimir Bolshakov:

[Bolshakov] Nuclear disarmament would make the life of humanity healthier. The arms race is having a disruptive effect, not only on the economy of the United States, but also on the world economy, on the international relations in all their aspects -- scientific, cultural and other contacts, the human morals and psyches. When I was staying in Geneva for the Soviet-American summit, children arrived there from many countries, including the United States. It can be gathered from what they said and wrote in their letters that from their cradles they grew up in a state of fear for their future. The human psyche, the human outlook is shaped amid this fear. We must not maim our children.

LATE REPORT: VELIKHOV SEES POSSIBLE SDI ACCORD

OW201207 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] According to Moscow correspondent Kobayashi, Vice President Velikhov of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who is close to General Secretary Gorbachev, touched on SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative, in his interview with NHK on 19 February. Velikov stated that if the United States should positively promise not to deploy weapons in space, the research work could be approved.

When asked in the interview what can be expected from the U.S.-Soviet summit this year while the United States persistently attempts to promote its SDI program, Vice President Velikhov said that it could be expected that accords would be reached on such issues as the mutual suspension of nuclear tests and the reduction of intermediate nuclear force.

Touching on SDI, Velikhov further stated: We think there are some other ways, different from those in the past, to reach an accord. That is, the research project can be approved for the sake of research. If the United States should confine itself to the research work and promise not to deploy arms in space, the Soviet Union might give its approval.

Such were the remarks made by Vice President Velikhov, and it was the first time that a high-ranking Soviet official had ever made such remarks on the U.S. SDI research project.

Vice President Velikhov's remarks are seen to indicate that the Soviet Union, noting no change in the U.S. position on the SDI issue, intends to take a flexible attitude on the issue so as to achieve concrete and fruitful results at the U.S.-Soviet summit scheduled this year.

CEMA 'NEW MATERIALS' MEETING OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD180836 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0817 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb (TASS) -- The first session of the standing commission on cooperation in the sphere of new materials and technologies opened in the Soviet capital today.

This organ of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was set up by a CEMA session in order to speed up the development of scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of new materials and technologies, and their production and processing. Interaction in this sphere is an important integral part of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress for the CEMA members, calculated up to the end of the century.

CEMA REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS SOCIALIST COOPERATION

PM141536 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by A. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR's permanent representative at CEMA: "Cooperation Increases Strength"]

[Text] To achieve truly revolutionary changes in science, technology, and production in a short time and to attain the highest level of social labor productivity -- this is the task the fraternal socialist countries have set themselves. Their desires have been embodied in the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, adopted at the 41st (Extraordinary) CEMA Session. In terms of its scale and significance, it surpasses all previously known international projects. Many thousands of scientists, specialists, and workers, and economic and party leaders will be drawn into the orbit of close cooperation in the very near future. A clear understanding of the importance of the upcoming work and high responsibility are required of them.

The objective need for ever greater rapprochement among the socialist countries stems from the very essence of socialism. This conclusion reflected in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program is corroborated by the CEMA countries' experience, which has graphically demonstrated that cooperation increases the fraternal states' strength in socialist building. The further pooling of our strength has become a vital necessity dictated by both internal and external realities. The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the chief lever for enhancing production efficiency. In the process of this work real preconditions are created for further uniting our countries and broadening and deepening our cooperation.

The external factor is also of substantial significance. Imperialist states are trying increasingly actively to use scientific and technical progress for their own ends and gamble on it in their struggle against socialism. The programs they have adopted in recent years are overtly or covertly aimed at isolating the socialist countries from world scientific and technical achievements with the help of various restrictions and prohibitions and slowing down our development. It may be said that precisely the sphere of scientific and technical progress is today the most important sector of economic competition between the two systems -- socialism and capitalism.

In this situation the question of concentrating the socialist community's strength and resources in the decisive directions of scientific and technical progress has acquired special topicality.

The initiative of our party and the Soviet Government to accelerate the preparation of the comprehensive program met with active support in the fraternal countries: It took just 2 months to agree on the draft. Taking world development trends and internal tasks into consideration, directions such as the application of electronic equipment in the national economy, comprehensive automation, nuclear power generation, new materials and technologies, and biotechnology were included in the adopted program as priority directions.

The vanguard heights which it is planned to scale in these directions speak for themselves. By employing electronic equipment in the national economy, for example, it is proposed to considerably increase the average annual growth rates for national income and labor productivity in all spheres of activity and to reduce the materials- and energy-intensiveness of production by 1.5-2 times. Comprehensive automation based on flexible production systems will make it possible to reduce the time and cost of assimilating new products by 1.5-2 times, increase labor productivity 100-400 percent, reduce the number of maintenance personnel, and create conditions for creative and attractive labor. And the achievements of biotechnology are called upon to speed up the resolution of the food problem, raise health care to a qualitative new level, and improve the state of the environment.

In all, the program embraces 93 major problems. On each one of them we have to carry out a wide range of research and development, making it possible to attain the highest standards of equipment and technology. However, these results are not an end in themselves. The principal feature of the adopted comprehensive program is its practical thrust.

Hitherto the majority of our agreements on scientific and technical cooperation have provided for the drawing up of technical documentation or the production of experimental models of machines, technological installations, instruments, and materials. But the ultimate goal of the program's targets is the rapid and large-scale assimilation of production and the organization of sales and reciprocal deliveries. Already this year it is planned to put into production the results of work on 19 problems, while during the 5-year plan as a whole we are faced with introducing approximately 80 percent of all planned developments. In other words, it is a question of achieving high economic results in the national economy without delay.

The adopted program proceeds from the interests of all the fraternal countries. Accordingly, it is organically linked with our internal scientific, technical, and production plans. Whichever of its problems we take, be it the creation of supercomputers, fast reactors, or new medicinal preparations, the same task can also be found in the draft Basic Guidelines for the Country's Economic and Social Development. Thus, the fulfillment of our pledges under the program will directly contribute to the development of the Soviet economy. Taking this into account, starting this year, its targets are being included in all our internal plans with the allocation of the necessary financial, labor, material, and technical resources. And as of next year they will be allocated to a special section in the state plan.

Party and government decisions clearly define the order of work under the comprehensive program and the principles of cooperation among all the components involved in it. The organization of work in the country as a whole has been entrusted to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. It is planned that the realization of each of the five priority directions be directed at the level of deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers. Involved in scientific leadership are leading scientists such as A. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Vice Presidents Ye. Velikhov, K. Frolov, and Yu. Ovchinnikov; and B. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Responsibility for resolving individual problems incorporated in the program is entrusted in our country to approximately 30 ministries and departments that are called upon to play the role of head ministries and departments. Their leaders are obliged to ensure the proper pace for carrying out work, the achievement of high scientific and technical results, and the rapid assimilation of new equipment, technologies, and materials in production on the basis of specialization and collaboration with the CEMA countries. Direct practical work on resolving problems is to be carried out at the level of scientific research and planning and design organizations acting as head organizations.

The member countries' unanimous decision to entrust Soviet organizations with the role of head organizations for all 93 problems under the program was an acknowledgement of the high prestige of our science and of the potential accumulated by it. Their role will be played by the intersectorial scientific and technical complexes now being set up by decision of the party and the government, leading academy and sector institutes, and science-and-production associations. Precisely these are to be the chief component resolving the entrusted problem and the coordinators of all the work being conducted on it both in our country and in the fraternal states. For this the head organizations are granted extensive rights to develop direct ties with partners in CEMA, including the right to conclude contracts for the mutual transfer of documentation, experimental models, and corresponding instruments, equipment, and materials.

The head organizations are faced with crucial tasks. On a scientific plane they have to concretize the ultimate and interim goals, substantiate the reality of achieving them, outline ways to resolve the problem, and break it down into individual tasks. Taking experience, potential, and interest into account, it is necessary to distribute these tasks among the Soviet and foreign partners and organize monitoring of work progress, the prompt exchange of results, and the performance of tests. The head organizations are also responsible for preparing proposals and documentation for the production assimilation of innovations.

The rapid and in many ways unexpected nature of the development of modern science, techniques, and technology advances to the forefront the requirement for maximum flexibility. This means that organizational forms, the communications system, and the system for providing finance and resources must envisage potential for maneuvering, thus enabling the head organizations to redirect their resources and means in a more promising direction in good time. Taking the international nature of the program into account, it is necessary to enshrine all this beforehand in corresponding contracts and agreements.

Tardiness and manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape are inadmissible in this work. The comprehensive program is virtually in operation already. Therefore all questions that remain open must be resolved within reduced times. Initiative, enterprise, and great efficiency and responsibility are particularly essential at the present stage. The head ministries and their party committees must establish effective control over the course of things, combining effective assistance with high demandingness and exactingness. It is precisely ministry workers who must help the head organizations to cope with the tasks of the "launch period" -- the elaboration of work programs, suggestions as to possible partners, specific targets for the fulfillment of research, development, and planning work, and technical and economic substantiations. In short, all the documents that will serve as the basis for concluding economic agreements and contracts. Ministry and department workers in turn have a right to count on active assistance and support from the organs and apparatus of CEMA, for which the comprehensive program is the chief task.

It is necessary right from the start to orient ourselves toward the practical assimilation of the results of research and development. The rapid introduction of new things is not always easy. Therefore it is planned to carry out the process of preparing for production, creating new capacities, and modernizing existing ones in parallel with the development of new equipment, so as to prevent a gap between issuing the last draft and beginning series production. For this, when preparing documents, preference must be given to agreements of a comprehensive nature embracing the whole work cycle -- from scientific research to the production and sales of output.

The question of efficient new forms of cooperation based on direct ties and of the creation of joint enterprises and organizations of the CEMA countries demands special attention. Two Soviet-Bulgarian science-and-production associations have been operating in the sphere of machine tool building since last October, and a multilateral agreement has been signed on the formation of the "Interrobot" Science-and-Production Association. All possibile help must be given to these collectives in developing them and organizing efficient work. But the chief thing is to accumulate and generalize their useful experience, which can be used in the creation of new joint organizations.

Unfortunately, work on realizing the comprehensive program has not at once gathered the necessary momentum in all ministries. There are examples where the proposed draft agreements outline targets that are not high enough and fail to make proper demands on the technical standard of mutually delivered output. To draw the proper conclusions from such facts is just half the matter. In head organizations and ministries and within CEMA it is necessary to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward backward or insufficiently promising scientific and technical decisions. And, conversely, bold, revolutionary proposals must receive all possible support.

Our country is approaching the 27th party congress, whose decisions will be our guide for action for many years to come. We are at the very start of great and complex work, an inalienable part of which is the realization of the Comprehensive Program of the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. Its significance was clearly defined in M.S. Gorbachev's talks with the heads of government delegations and secretaries of the fraternal parties' central committees who participated in the 41st (Extraordinary) CEMA Session, when it was emphasized that the CPSU regards the implementation of the comprehensive program as an all-state and all-party political task.

GOODS TRANSIT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY, HUNGARY

LD161606 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1242 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 16 (TANJUG) -- Soviet, Hungarian and Yugoslav railwaymen have agreed to make the transit of goods across Hungarian territory from the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia and vice versa, more efficacious than up to now.

At a consultation held in the border town of Nyiregyhaza, top railway executives of the three countries have signed a protocol on the transport to Yugoslavia across Hungarian territory this year of about 1.3 million tonnes of Soviet goods, and to the Soviet Union about one million tonnes of Yugoslav goods. This would be about 200 thousand tonnes more than last year.

KORIONOV VIEWS WESTERN RESPONSE TO CPSU DOCUMENTS

PM181819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Impotence of Detractors"]

[Text] The closer we get to the day of the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress, the more world interest is mounting in the forthcoming notable event. Not only Communists and all supporters of the cause of socialism, but also our overt foes are admitting that the congress of a party which is the leading and guiding force of an enormous socialist power will be an event of world importance. Hence the very lively universal interest in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program and other precongress documents.

The fighters for the peoples' bright future see in these documents a spiritual weapon helping to beat back the ferocious attacks of imperialist reaction. The more obviously the historically doomed nature of imperialism is revealed, the more persistently its ideological arms bearers are striving to instill in the peoples the idea that their struggle for freedom and peace is futile. The reason for the tremendous international response to the CPSU's precongress documents is that they inspire the champions of peace and energize them. On familiarizing themselves with the documents with which our party is going forth to its 27th congress, those taking part in the anti-imperialist struggles are convinced of the correctness of Lenin's idea that when it is a case of questions of predicting the future and of bold practical activity aimed at implementing it, you can rely on the Communists.

Of course, communism's foes would very much like to distract the peoples' attention from the program document of Lenin's party, which is paving the way for mankind to a world without wars and weapons, without violence and exploitation. But, of course, it is impossible to keep it quiet.

The majority of leading mass media of the capitalist countries agree in recognizing the exceptional importance of the CPSU's precongress documents. They admit that these documents are based on a realistic analysis of processes taking place within our country and in the international arena, and clearly describe the strategic avenues of the forthcoming work of the party and country and of our foreign policy.

The most burning issue for mankind today is the avoidance of the threat of nuclear war. Socialism views man's salvation from this threat as its historic vocation. In implementing it not in words but in deeds, it has achieved the point where for over four decades now the world has been protected from the most terrible danger. The heralds of the policy of imperialist war and aggression would pay dearly to block off from the peoples the truth about the historical mission of the new social system.

But that is not given to them. Every objective person can see that the countries which proclaim such great constructive plans as the USSR and the other fraternal states do cannot fail to be vitally interested in long-term, lasting peace. This truth is so obvious that even bourgeois newspapers have to admit it.

"The very scope of the USSR's economic plans," the Japanese newspaper ASAHI notes, "is evidence of the socialist giant's peace-loving aspirations. Moscow needs the relaxation of tension and dialogue to implement its epoch-making designs."

A characteristic statement was also heard from the LOS ANGELES TIMES: The draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program is one of the most important ideological documents of the past 25 years.

The U.S. newspaper drew special attention to the fact that the CPSU advocates normal, stable relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, which presupposes non-interference in internal affairs, respect for each other's interests, and the recognition and practical implementation of the principles of identical security and the establishment of the greatest possible trust on this basis. The CPSU believes, the newspaper notes, that the differences in social systems and ideologies are no reason for tense relations.

The socialist world and its leading force -- the Soviet Union -- have during their existence proved so convincingly what great achievements they can cope with that the anticommunists and anti-Soviets must more and more frequently speak of socialism and its prospects with unconcealed respect.

Above THE WASHINGTON POST report on the USSR's objectives for the next few decades the headline read: "Russians Propose Doubling Industrial Production Output." "The Soviet Union," the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA wrote, "has outlined a very broad program which should make a fundamental shift in all directions and fields." The Austrian newspaper KURIER commented: "The main impression is that the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program is realistic," while the British THE ECONOMIST stressed the aspect that "the new CPSU leadership has no intention of expending energy in vain."

It is indicative that "respectable" bourgeois press organs are warning that this time the Soviet plans must be treated particularly seriously. In the USSR, they note, "important changes" are taking place and the Soviet Union is issuing "a bold challenge." The authors of articles in these publications note "Moscow's realistic way of assessing the thrust of the historical process." For instance, FORTUNE magazine, the organ of U.S. big business, warns: "It would be rash to dismiss the Soviet leadership's initiatives."

Of course, there is no shortage of hysterical anticommunist people in the West now either. Malicious anti-Soviet publications in the United States like THE WASHINGTON TIMES or the magazine PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM are particularly raging, endeavoring to persuade the reader that the Soviet land will be unable to achieve the goals put forward by the CPSU.

The task of these hacks is come what may to belittle the historical gains of socialism, to distort the true meaning of our people's creative plans, and to cast doubt on the possibility of their implementation. They seek out in our press items about difficulties and shortcomings in the Soviet economy which we ourselves do not conceal and try on this basis to persuade the unsophisticated Western reader of the "fantastic nature" of the Soviet people's constructive plans. How impoverished these gentlemen's imagination is! You only have to recall how many times they have predicted the "inexorable collapse" of the Soviet state beneath the blows of Hitler's war machine and the Soviet people's "inability" rapidly to restore the war-destroyed economy.

Of course, the anti-Soviets and anticommunists do not want to admit that it is on the path of socialism that the Soviet people are achieving impressive successes. They would very much like to dim the radiance of the socialist beacon. That is why they are resorting to all kinds of ploys, even, for instance the above-mentioned FORTUNE magazine does, posing as some kind of well-wishers, asserting that things in the USSR would go even better if our country were to return to the bosom of... "a market economy" or more simply, capitalism. In turn, in an article by two "men of science," S. Bialer and J. Afferica, THE NEW YORK TIMES declares that our people's constructive program could be achieved only as a result of "radical changes in the basis of the structure of the political and economic system."

But it is in v[illegible]n that these circles nurture the hope that the CPSU and Soviet people will turn from Lenin's path leading to the ultimate goal, communism. We have had and have one general perspective -- the triumph of communism. And far-sighted figures in the West understand that.

The British writer James Aldridge has spoken aptly on this subject. Talking of those who "are in control in the West," he notes: "Their particular hatred is aroused by the fact that the goals set in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program and directed toward the 21st century not only provide for the conservation of the system despite all threats, but also reflect total confidence in it, making it possible to plan the future as a reality. But my God, they are praying in the corridors of some foreign offices, my God, surely something can be done to stop the USSR's headway?" No, those gentlemen do not have the means. And J. Aldridge stresses with complete justification that to anyone who approaches the new edition of the CPSU Program objectively, "it is obvious that it is full of confidence in the implementation of what has been projected. This document proves that man's advance toward socialism and communism is irreversible."

Yes, however zealous the anticommunists, man's advance toward freedom and peace, socialism and communism is unstoppable.

NONUSE OF FORCE PACT 'SABOTAGED' BY U.S., UK

PM191204 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Soldatov: "United Nations: Deliberate Sabotage"]

[Text] New York -- At the recent session of the UN special committee on increasing the effectiveness of the principle of the nonuse of force in international relations, the task set by the 40th UN General Assembly session -- elaborating a draft declaration on the nonuse of force in international relations as an intermediate stage on the path to the elaboration of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in relations between states -- was not carried out.

The reason is as simple as the basic rules of arithmetic. For over 9 years now the Soviet Union and the other socialist states have been proposing that agreement be reached on a draft declaration which would condemn and prohibit the use of force in relations between states. On the basis of the declaration it would then be possible to conclude a world treaty on the nonuse of force. The declaration is necessary, the socialist countries' representatives said, in order to reaffirm and further develop the principle of the nonuse of force in international relations in the conditions of the nuclear age, when the danger of the use of mass destruction weapons exists.

The declaration, which the UN General Assembly by an overwhelming vote instructed the special committee to draft, absolutely must prohibit the use of all weapons, nuclear and conventional, and the threat of their use. The adoption of the declaration would contribute to the improvement of the international situation and to the development of trust between countries and would reduce the danger of a nuclear conflict.

In the special committee, composed of representatives from 35 countries, only the United States and Britain categorically opposed the elaboration of a draft declaration. The tone of their spokesmen's speeches was calmer than in past years, but the substance of the objections was the same.

Why is the idea of the elaboration of a declaration "dangerous and unproductive" from their viewpoint? The U.S. and British spokesmen referred above all to the fact that the principle of the nonuse of force in international affairs is contained in the UN Charter, so there is no sense, apparently, in reiterating it. But this argument, it was pointed out in the debate, is groundless. FRG representative K. Bokalek said, for example, that "in West Germany's bilateral relations with its eastern neighbors and in multilateral relations, joint statements on the nonuse of force (in the settlement of disputes -- V. Soldatov) are an important factor." This pledge is contained in treaties concluded by the FRG with a number of socialist countries. Obviously it would not have been incorporated in the treaties if the countries signing them had not considered this principle important.

During the committee's sessions spokesmen for a number of countries have drawn attention to that fact that in recent years practically all important international documents have contained a provision on the nonuse of force in relations between states. This principle, in particular, is contained in the Helsinki Final Act.

It was also reflected in the Soviet-American joint statement on the results of the Geneva summit. Nuclear war, the document says, must never be unleashed; there cannot be any winners in a nuclear war. The statement stresses the importance of preventing any war between the Soviet Union and the United States -- nuclear or conventional.

This commitment is important to relations between nuclear powers and no less vital for relations between large states and small countries. Today military force is most often used against small countries, the Greek representative on the committee V. Patronas stressed, and he stated that his country welcomes the efforts to "elaborate a draft declaration on the nonuse of force in international relations as soon as possible."

The United States and Britain are trying to nip these efforts in the bud. They are stubbornly trying to retain a free hand for violent action against nonaligned states. A declaration, not to mention a world treaty, on the nonuse of force in international relations would prevent the United States and its junior partner from using or threatening force and from using political and economic pressure against countries conducting an independent domestic and foreign policy.

In particular, a declaration and world treaty would prevent Washington from supplying the "contras" in Nicaragua and Savimbi's gangs in Angola with weapons. A declaration and world treaty would prevent the United States from sending aircraft carriers to the coast of Libya. Therefore, the United States and Britain deliberately sabotaged work on the elaboration of a declaration on the nonuse of force in international relations.

WEST LAUNCHES 'VICIOUS CAMPAIGN' AGAINST UNESCO

LD171053 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Ougadougou, February 17 TASS -- Following the withdrawal of the USA and Britain from UNESCO, the Western press has unleashed a vicious campaign to erode the prestige of that organization, an article published by the Burkina Faso governmental newspaper SIDWAYA says.

The Western mass media and certain officials in the West demand reforms in UNESCO. However, they neither offer convincing arguments nor suggest realistic measures.

This campaign is aimed at justifying the U.S. and British withdrawal from the organization and political motives behind it are obvious.

In the past few years UNESCO has made considerable efforts to improve its performance in various fields. As for the reforms, UNESCO Secretary General Amadou Mahtar M'bow has repeatedly admitted that they are useful and needed in view of the character of such a large international organization as UNESCO. Such reforms are quite normal.

The activities of UNESCO are at present supported by most of the countries. The organization made a major contribution to the drafting and implementation of many important programs and to the struggle for a new international information order. African countries associate UNESCO with a drive for eradicating illiteracy and with a search for solutions to other social problems.

The attempts to hamper the activities of UNESCO are regrettable, the newspaper stresses, because its aim is to contribute to the development of relations among peoples and to ensure justice and respect for law, human rights and the rights of the peoples in the world.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD190942 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshoev reports:

At the request of the Arab countries' group, the U.N. Security Council has begun to discuss the Iran-Iraq armed conflict which has become aggravated again. It is being emphasized in U.N. circles that an earliest cessation of the sanguinary war which has been going on for more than five years now and a political solution to contentious issues between Iran and Iraq would meet the interests of the two countries and the cause of stability in the region and in the world as a whole.

The discussion was opened by Chedli Klibi, secretary-general of the League of Arab States, who urged the U.N. Security Council to take practical measures without delay to bring about an end to the war and to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in accordance with the U.N. Charter. The stand of the Iraqi leadership was set out by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of Iraq. 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, pointed out that the devastating war had resulted in a tremendous loss of life and suffering, and in the depletion of manpower and material resources of the two countries. A continuation of the war and of the senseless bloodshed, which is fraught with the threat of an expansion of the conflict, he said, puts international peace and security in jeopardy.

Iran declined to participate in the U.N. Security Council's discussion of this matter.

PENTAGON COMPUTER BAN CONTRARY TO GENEVA SPIRIT

PM191441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "Sabotaging Scientific Exchange"]

[Text] New York, 18 Feb -- It has become known here that on a command from the Pentagon, new restrictions are being imposed on scientific and technical ties between the USSR and the United States.

Thus access to a number of computer systems is being closed to Soviet scientists. Open publications on these systems are also being "closed." The Pentagon officials try to justify the ban in terms of "national security objectives." But it is well known that such computer technology is widely used for various scientific research purposes and is even used by students and postgraduate students.

As representatives of scientific circles note, this "quarantine" goes against the Soviet-American statement on the results of the Geneva summit meeting. It expresses the sides' intention to expand the program of scientific exchanges. That, T. Everhart, president of Illinois University, stated, is why the Pentagon's order is arousing such sharp criticism from academic circles. "We have fruitful experience of cooperation with Soviet scientists," he notes. "Ending this cooperation will be detrimental to our science and to the country as a whole."

U.S. PONDERS 'ARMED INTERFERENCE' IN PHILIPPINES

LD191353 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, February 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The Pentagon has set about preparing for a direct armed interference in the Philippines. The newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN reports that about 2,000 Marines from among the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" stationed on the Japanese island of Okinawa have been additionally brought to the Philippines.

At the same time 300 instructors from among the so-called "Green Berets" who specialise in sabotage and punitive operations have been airlifted to the Philippines. They have been directed to urgently train the units of the 16,000-strong U.S. military contingent stationed there in tactics of mass terror against civilian population and in suppression of protest demonstrators.

The newspaper ASAHI EVENING NEWS reports that earlier the forces of the U.S. Seventh Fleet suddenly cancelled exercises which were to be held off the Japanese island of Iwo Jima in the central Pacific. According to the local press, they received an order to be in a state of constant alert for a possible raid on Manila.

The TOKYO SHIMBUN writes that the recent presidential elections in the Philippines were held under the threat of a U.S. intervention, since the units of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed there were given a command to start combat actions in the event of a so-called aggravation of the situation. The newspaper stresses that Washington is prepared to do everything to retain its bases in that country, the bases which keep an eye on the entire South East Asia, the central Pacific, and are in control of lanes to the Indian Ocean and to the Persian Gulf area.

However, despite the Pentagon's blackmail, mass demonstrations are going in Manila and other parts of the Philippines in a demand for a withdrawal of U.S. troops from the country.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN GRENADA 'DIED IN DISHONOR'

LD191852 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Excerpts] United States Air Force One on Thursday will land in the Point Salines airport on Grenada to bring the head of the American Administration to the island in the Caribbean trampled underfoot by American invaders in October of 1983. Grenada was invaded on orders from President Reagan himself. Seven thousand crack troops were sent to overthrow a legitimate democratic government in Grenada and establish an order that would suit Washington. President Reagan now could see for himself, if he wished to, the results of his decision.

However, this is not the purpose of his visit to Grenada. A meeting with the leaders of a number of pro-American Caribbean countries, which is going to take place during the visit, is not his chief aim either. His main intention is to pay tribute to the memory of the American soldiers killed in the Grenada operation, soldiers that died in dishonor for a wrong cause.

Last spring President Reagan laid a wreath at a cemetery in Bitburg, Federal Germany, where war criminals, members of the Nazi SS, are buried. Now he is going to lay a wreath at a monument to the victors of Grenada, if victor is the right name for those who have trampled underfoot the sovereignty of a tiny country and have thrown it back by many years.

The wreath to be laid by the President is a peculiar symbol. It symbolizes power politics Washington is going to use again and again in relations with countries that for some reason are not to its liking. The American President is going to Grenada to demonstrate his commitment to the policy of brigandage which is now being called neo-globalism.

U.S. AID TO CONTRAS 'HINDERING' NICARAGUANS

LD191813 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, 19 Feb (TASS) -- TASS commentator Sergey Staroselskiy writes:

Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, has tried at his latest briefing to justify U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan "contras" by alleging that the Sandinist government "does not observe the principles of the revolution." Well then, let's have a look, he suggested to journalists, at the situation in Nicaragua as regards human rights, the press and the church.

The U.S. Administration knows perfectly well that aid to the "contras," which it is stubbornly trying to persuade Congress to expand on behalf of "defending human rights," is slowing down socio-economic development of Nicaragua and is hindering the full implementation of the right of Nicaraguans to live and work in peace and to decide their fate for themselves.

U.S. UNABLE TO ADAPT POLICIES TO CHANGES

LD162242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 86

[From the 'International Panorama' program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Excerpts] In Nicaragua, the war goes on, and efforts to find a political solution to the problem and put an end to the bloodshed are continuing. Everything is held up by the position of the United States, which categorically refuses to deal with Nicaragua and continues to support the contras. The contras also rely on the support of Central American governments such as Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. Recently, however, some shifts have been noticeable here. I am getting the impression that the leaders of Costa Rica, Guatemala, and even Honduras have started to behave a little more cautiously, more realistically, shall we say. The United States, of course, is in a very strong position there, and the local oligarchy is afraid of being left alone with its peoples. Nevertheless, history does not stand still. The shifts I am talking about are very slight ones, as yet even microscopic. But what is important is to see not the statistical picture, but the growing tendencies that are arising. These tendencies clearly go against U.S. hegemonism.

The ideas of the Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez are interesting in this connection. He suggests that, I quote, the Americans are not managing to adapt their policy and strategy to the changes taking place in the world. Nicaragua, the president says, is a very serious problem for the United States from their point of view, but they have gotten so used to the theories of the 1950's that they cannot see the forest for the trees. The real trees are a continent situated alongside the United States, Latin America, which is on the brink of a social explosion. This is what will become, and very soon too, a real headache for the United States. I am convinced, the president goes on, that if the current situation continues, even the most conservative and authoritarian governments will become hostile to the United States. If I might be permitted to advise the U.S. leaders, and I shall be so bold as to do so, the president says, then I would suggest that they should seriously reexamine their strategic conceptions.

Well, the U.S. leaders do not heed such advice, anyway. They do not reexamine their strategy, or only insofar as they step up their involvement and interference in the affairs of other countries. The events in the Philippines are a further reminder of this. To start with, I will read out two interesting paragraphs from an editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. They read thus: Whatever happens next in the Philippines and Haiti, the position of the dictators has been undermined, and the scourge for them is the United States. Long live President Reagan! The first paragraph goes on in this vein. It is not excluded, the newspaper continues, that President Marcos will try to hold on by all possible means and make any return of democracy as difficult as possible. But having refrained from showering him with praise and finally criticizing his bloody methods, the administration compelled Marcos to hold the elections. In Haiti, vigorous U.S. diplomacy evidently speeded up the flight of the president-for-life. His replacement by an interim government promising to hold free elections is starting to make up for the shameful decades of indifference and nonchalance on the part of the United States. The newspaper sums this up as a radical turnabout in the policy of the administration, which today is fighting for democracy.

Well, if it is as THE NEW YORK TIMES says, then one must acknowledge that democracy, for the U.S. Administration, is everything which enables the United States to maintain its military-political presence. In particular, to judge by the Philippines, democracy helps the U.S. to keep its bases; two major U.S. bases, a naval and an Air Force base, are there.

The United States is, so to speak, affected by the Iranian syndrome, perhaps. It is afraid of being thrown out and is tossing hither and thither, avoiding taking sides. On the one hand, it is exerting pressure on Marcos: Carry out reforms, or else events will get out of control. On the other hand, contacts are being made with the opposition in an attempt to enlist its support if it wins. Well, you are aware that the elections were held in a very tense atmosphere. The international group of observers, 44 people from 19 countries, declared that there were numerous instances of deception, bribery, falsification of ballot sheets, and seizure of ballot boxes. About 100 people were killed during the election run-up, passions were running so high. As you know, both candidates, Marcos and Aquino, declared they had won. In the end, the National Assembly took it upon itself to count the votes. By law, it has 15 days to do this. Two-thirds of the parliamentary votes belong to Marcos supporters, so, I think, his victory is guaranteed.

The United States, of course, had to do a bit of fancy footwork here. To start with, they said that if the elections were not fair, they would withhold support from Marcos. Now, however, the tone is changing somewhat, and a member of the group of observers, Livingstone of the U.S. Congress, formulated his impressions thus: In most voting stations, the voting procedure differed little from elections in the United States. There were instances of bribery and corruption, however, but these were not on a wide scale.

Now Reagan has started to talk about the prospects for a 2-party system in the Philippines. He has started to call on both Marcos and Aquino to work together, to carry out reforms together in the name of national unity. This means in practice that support for Marcos will be continued.

Marcos has said that he will put out the hand of friendship to Aquino; Aquino has refused this hand of friendship. The fuss goes on in Washington, and on Thursday, Philip Habib, the veteran U.S. diplomat, flew to Manila on the President's instructions for a sort of reconnaissance. The situation in the Philippines remains unstable, the political crisis has not yet been overcome.

CROCKER CONFIRMS U.S. MILITARY AID TO UNITA

LD191224 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatiyev reports:

The U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs has said that his country's goal in the region is clear-cut and is to restore and advance its influence there.

Speaking during a hearing in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Chester Crocker added that the underlying principles and aims of U.S. policy in Africa remained immutable.

It followed from his further pronouncements that the more important of those aims for Washington is to destabilize the lawful government of Angola and add greater scope to subversive activities by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorist splinter group led by Jonas Savimbi, a traitor to the Angolan people. The high-ranking State Department official admitted that the U.S. Administration had taken the official decision to give military aid to the UNITA gangs. He said the decision had already begun to be converted into reality but refused to provide details.

According to U.S. press reports, the United States plans to send arms and other hardware worth at least 15 million dollars to the UNITA terrorists via covert C.I.A. channels just as a starter.

Crocker made it clear that one option now being mooted was the delivery of anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems to UNITA. The United States, he said, was bent on supporting UNITA effectively and adequately.

'ESCALATING' U.S. PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN REPORTED

LD171939 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] New Delhi, February 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito reports:

The week of action for dismantling military bases and putting an end to the arms race unleashed by imperialist powers, a peace campaign which has begun in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf countries, is proceeding amid escalating U.S. military activity in the region.

The CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE (CNS) commented in this connection that Washington was stubbornly following the path of increasing its military presence in the Indian Ocean. After proclaiming a substantial part of the ocean a "zone of U.S. vital interests", the Reagan administration had embarked on a five-year "strategic development" program which would cost 30 billion dollars.

Seeking to destabilize the political and economic situation in the Indian Ocean countries, the United States resorted to various forms of military pressure, the CNS news agency said. Plying the waters in the ocean at any given time there were aircraft-carriers, from two to four missile cruisers and nine to twelve destroyers and frigates as well as nuclear-powered submarines. The United States was planning to increase the strength of its "Rapid Deployment Force" to 250,000 officers and men prepared at any moment to stage an incursion in any part of the world.

The CNS said the United States was making every effort to prevent the implementation of the U.N. declaration designating the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, which was consistently supported by the Soviet Union. The United States was also continuing to reject Soviet proposals to resume talks on limiting and subsequently reducing naval activities in the Indian Ocean, the negotiations which have been broken off by Washington. The CNS said that turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace was among the pressing tasks whose accomplishment would serve security and stability in this part of the globe.

U.S. DELETIONS IN TELEBRIDGE PROGRAM NOTED

LD192342 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] The first channel of Soviet television, having a potential audience of 240 million people showed on Wednesday a recording of the Leningrad-Seattle TV bridge. Two hundred participants on each side asked their counterparts about their life and spoke about their own.

Many times the subject of removing the threat of nuclear war was raised because the hopes of people for happiness can materialize only in conditions of peace.

In the absence of objective information about Soviet life in the United States such meetings arouse growing interest among Americans and this is proved by the fact that for the first time in 4 years of TV bridges, this one was broadcast by a commercial network in the United States. However the American version of the program deleted the answers of Soviet people about the social achievements of the Soviet Union and constitutional guarantees. Neither did it include the answers of Soviet clergymen about the freedom of religion in the USSR.

PENTAGON TRYING TO GUARANTEE FUNDS FOR PROJECTS

LD191153 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 19 TASS -- THE WASHINGTON POST reports that a draft military budget of the United States for the 1987 financial year comprises a list of new types of armaments the development and production of which will lead to a colossal increase in military spending in the coming decade. Among the Pentagon's "novelties" are a new spaceship, for which 2,000 million dollars are requested for next financial year, a supersecret naval project, for which it is planned to allocate 115,000 million dollars in the new budget, an airship to guide missiles to distant targets, the latest-designed fighter planes, attack submarines, and strategic bombers.

The newspaper points out that the funds requested for these armaments for next financial year are only "the tip of an iceberg" as compared with the amount of money which the U.S. taxpayer will have to pay for them in the 1990s when the development of the armaments will enter a concluding stage. In an attempt to guarantee the allocation of necessary funds for the military programmes of the future, the Pentagon already now tries to make Congress endorse them "in principle". If this is done this year, the implementation of the programmes will be started "automatically", and it will be practically impossible to stop it.

U.S. TO RAISE VOA TRANSMITTERS ISSUE WITH TURKEY

LD181721 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Ankara, February 18 TASS -- The United States is going to raise the issue of installing transmitting aerials of the Voice of America radio service in Turkey at the forthcoming meeting of the U.S.-Turkish joint group on defense once again. Turkey has turned down U.S. requests for such aerials to be allowed in its territory more than once now.

Quoting well-informed sources, the newspaper CUMHURIYET said that besides the aerials issue, the U.S.-Turkish group's meeting, which opens in Ankara on February 24, will also discuss the issue of increases in the number of American planes at the Air Force base Incirlik on Turkey's Mediterranean coast.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES CANADIAN ENVOY

PM180946 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Connection With Forthcoming Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, received Vernon G. Turner, newly appointed Canadian ambassador to the USSR, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials and held a conversation with him 14 February.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S.-ROK 'MILITARIST BLACKMAIL'

PM180953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Our Commentary": "Two Approaches"]

[Text] The "Team Spirit-86" American-South Korean military maneuvers are continuing in the Far East. Large-scale "combat" operations including simulated nuclear strikes are being staged on land, at sea, and in the air, in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the DPRK, the Soviet Union, and other states in the region. Faced with blatant militarist blackmail, the DPRK Government was forced to break off North-South dialogue and to place the DPRK Armed Forces in a state of heightened combat readiness.

"Regret" is now being expressed in Seoul and Washington in connection with the natural countermeasures adopted by Pyongyang. However, neither the hypocritical sighs nor the pseudopeace-loving rhetoric can conceal the obvious fact that the United States and the South Korean regime are doing everything they can to escalate the arms race in the Far East and to maintain the smoldering seat of tension there.

Despite all efforts, it is impossible to conceal the aggressive thrust of the latest show of strength described as "exercises" and accompanied in Seoul with forceful propaganda salvos against the DPRK and its constructive course in North-South relations. The current American-South Korean maneuvers are a link in a chain of efforts mounted by the White House with the aim of transforming the Asia and Pacific region into yet another arena of military-political confrontation with the socialist countries. This challenge to the Korean people and to all of peace-loving mankind is fraught with serious complications for the overall situation not just in the Korean peninsula but also in Asia and the world as a whole.

The DPRK is consistently countering the inflammatory course of the imperialist and reactionary forces with its principled peace-loving foreign policy. The range of Pyongyang's constructive initiatives is well known and quite extensive. These positive steps make provision, for instance, for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Korean peninsula; they favor the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, the development of broad dialogue between North and South, and, ultimately, the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

There is no more important task today than to protect the planet's peaceful skies and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This is the noble aim pursued by the purposeful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

OBSERVER DISCUSSES CAPABILITY OF AFGHAN ARMY

LD151805 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] In one of his letters to Radio Moscow (Mohammad Nabi) of Qandahar writes: Western radio stations often claim that the Afghan Army is unable to cope with terrorist bands. I'd like to know what Radio Moscow thinks about it. We have asked our military observer Lt Col (Nikolay Pikov), who visited the Afghan Army units on several occasions, to reply to that letter, and here is what he writes.

The paper HAQIQAT-E ENQALAB-E SAWR reported recently about the defeat by Afghan Army units of terrorist bands in the Qandahar Province and also in the Musa Qala, Kajaki, and Islam Qala regions. In the course of the military operations there over 1,000 bandits were rendered harmless, dozens of hiding places containing large amounts of weapons and ammunition were captured. One can often come across such reports in the Afghan press; they disprove inventions by the Western propaganda concerning the Afghan Armed Forces. Many mercenaries employed by American imperialism to carry out an aggression against revolutionary Afghanistan experienced that on themselves, the strength of the smashing blows delivered by the Afghan Army. Western politicians had to admit, among them American Congressman DeWine who visited the terrorist bases in Pakistan recently, that terrorists sustain heavy losses. Significantly in many cases terrorists avoid encounters with regular units of the Afghan Army.

As far as the formation of the Armed Forces of the revolutionary republic is concerned the Afghan leadership, aware of the need to ensure a reliable protection of the revolutionary gains, carries out consistent measures aimed at improving the structure of the Armed Forces. In 1980 border guard troops were formed as well as units of the people's militia. The Afghan Government pays constant attention to the need to equip the Army with modern weapons and military equipment. It sees to it that the system of training of officers, sergeants and soldiers is constantly improved. In Harbi Pohantun, the military school, and the military political department of the Institute of Social Sciences have become centers for training high-ranking military personnel.

Military and political measures carried out by the People's Democratic Party and the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan won support of the working people and all the patriots of their homeland. The formation began all over the country of units in defense of the revolution and of tribal people's armies. Territorial armies were also set up. The People's Democratic Party and the Revolutionary Council are in constant search for more flexible forms of cooperation of the Army and the population. While in Afghanistan I saw on many occasions how troops helped clear the aftermath of terrorist acts. They help restore irrigation systems, schools, hospitals, homes destroyed by terrorists, they clear the roads and mountain pass of mines. After the defeat of terrorist bands people in Afghan cities and villages can return once again to normal life in conditions of peace and tranquility favorable for work.

The attitude to junior army personnel has changed radically in today's Afghan Army. Former workers, peasants, craftsmen, and office employees who join the Army today are full-fledged citizens of their country. I could witness measures taken by the government aimed at meeting their material, cultural, health and other requirements. A large-scale literacy campaign has been launched in the Army.

The great importance should also be stressed of military cooperation with the Soviet Union, a cooperation playing a major role in the protection of the April Revolution and the strengthening of the young republic's defenses.

The combat activity of the Afghan Army has now been enhanced notably. The contribution of the Army to the work of repulsing outside aggression, ensuring security and consolidating the local government is getting more and more tangible. Addressing the 16th full-scale meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the country's leader Babrak Karmal underlined that the Afghan Army fights in the front ranks against the outside and domestic forces of counterrevolution. Measures taken by the Afghan Government to promote the Armed Forces are indicative of the fact that plans of the imperialists and local reactionary elements in relation to Afghanistan are prospectless. Any attempts to talk with Afghanistan from a position of strength are doomed to failure.

DRA GOVERNMENT INFORMANT IN REBEL GROUP TALKS

LD052320 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1615 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Video report by Anatoliy Lysenko from the "World and Youth" program]

[Text] [Lysenko] You will not see the face of the person with whom we are conducting this interview. This has not been done by chance, because in literally a few hours after the interview, he will once again go off to the location of formation bands. The information he brings from dushman camps is incredibly useful. It helps to cut off the bands' movements. It helps to destroy their ambushes. It helps to destroy the enemies of the revolution.

Why are you helping Khad in its work? Why have you gone to the side of people's power?

[Unidentified speaker in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] When the revolution took place, I did not accept it. I went abroad; only later did I understand that it is for the happiness of the people, f or all who were without a voice and without rights. I saw foreign instructors in refugee camps, who were teaching only one thing: to kill, to kill, to kill. I saw people who declared themselves defenders of the homeland and Islam, but who were sent to burn down schools and mosques, to kill women and old men, just because the latter took land given back to them by the revolution. They have sold out the homeland and therefore I am at war with them. I do not shoot. I try to wreck their plans and to prevent harm to the homeland, Afghanistan.

[Lysenko] Sitting before me was a person who quite recently had turned 25. One can imagine how much it costs him in strength and nerve every time he comes here. A time will come and it will be possible to recount his amazing life story and to show his face.

Khost. This town is situated not far from the Pakistani border. Unusually green for Afghan towns, it was famed for its woodland and fruit orchards. Gazing at the unhurried life of the main street, it is difficult even to imagine that the town is under constant fire. Dushmans, having released rockets [rakety] over the town, go back here and then to the territory of Pakistan. For what are these peasants, who have been blasted by a rocket with U.S. brand name, to blame? For the fact that they have accepted the revolution, and not joined the bands.

In April the dushmans undertook the most bitter attacks on Khost. The aim was clear: to seize the town and to declare the creation of a self-styled government. Foreign radio broadcasts simultaneously reported that the town had been seized by the dushmans. But it didn't come off, and the remnants of routed bands ran off abroad,and now they are firing blind.

The scout you saw at the beginning of the report reported that a dushman sabotage group would go into the town under the guise of a tribal patrol. One would even be dressed in military uniform. They appeared toward evening; they were going along confidently but watchfully. They were counting on the fact that hardly anyone would pay attention to a patrol. It did not come off. Border guardsmen organized an ambush and the attack was totally unexpected; so unexpected that the enemy was not even able to use weapons. They quickly put their hands up.

AFGHAN REBELS POSING AS REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

LD181137 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] New Delhi, February 18 TASS -- The presence in Pakistan of Afghan counter-revolutionaries who call themselves "Afghan refugees," jeopardises the security of Pakistan and creates serious problems for its population, Abdul Khalik Khan, general secretary of the National Democratic Party, said in Islamabad. Provocative sallies by Afghan counter-revolutionaries, the terror they practise against the population of whole regions threatens to seriously complicate the situation in Pakistan where people demand that the bases of Afghan counter-revolutionaries should be closed and the "dushmans" expelled from Pakistan.

In this connection the Indian press says that a large group of deputies of the National Assembly of Pakistan have protested against Islamabad's attitude to the "dushmans". The leadership of the movement for the restoration of democracy has issued a special protest resolution against Islamabad conniving at the actions of Afghan bandits.

REPORTAGE ON PHILIPPINE SITUATION AFTER ELECTIONS

LD191733 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 19 TASS -- President Marcos of the Philippines conducted a conference with members of the cabinet and the leadership of the ruling movement for a new society coalition to study the crisis situation in the country after the February 7 pre-term presidential elections. An action programme of the coalition to neutralise the "civil disobedience" campaign started by the opposition was worked out. The President stressed that he will display maximum restrain although he is ready to resort to the force of law should the opposition's actions "create a threat to the constitutional mainstays of society."

Corazon Aquino, the leader of the opposition, said in an interview with the American NBC television company that the election returns announced by the country's National Assembly were unlawful and that there were numerous instances of fraud. She said she would not accept any compromise and would continue the "civil disobedience" campaign.

Washington, February 19 TASS -- Talks between Philip Habib, the visiting special representative of President Ronald Reagan, and the leaders of the opposing groupings are taking place against the background of mounting anti-American sentiments and mass demonstrations in front of the building of the United States Embassy in Manila.

Referring to the White House the American press keeps repeating the thesis that regardless of the development of the political situation in the Philippines the main thing for Washington is to retain its "key positions," having in mind first of all the Clark Field and Subic Bay military bases which are important in terms of Washington's strategic military interests in the Pacific.

Meantime Washington is building up pressure on the Philippines according to a prepared script. Senator Jim Sasser, a Democrat, submitted to the United States Congress a bill proposing to suspend military-economic assistance to that country.

Tokyo, February 19 TASS -- The Pentagon has started preparing for a direct armed interference in the Philippines. As reported by the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN, some two thousand Marines from the "Rapid Deployment Force" have been brought additionally to that country from Okinawa. At the same time 300 "Green Beret" instructors have been sent to the Philippines with the task of hastily training the 16,000 American troops there in the tactics of suppressing mass demonstrations and conducting punitive operations atainst the civilian population.

As reported by ASAHI EVENING NEWS, ships of the United States 7th Fleet have suddenly called off their planned exercises near the Japanese island of Iwo Jima and have orders to be in a state of increased readiness for a possible raid on Manila.

'ANNEXATIONIST' U.S. MOVES ON MICRONESIA ASSAILED

PM191612 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[V. Voytenko "Military-Political Commentary": "Being Taken in Hand"]

[Text] A "referendum" is due to be held the day after tomorrow, 21 February, in the central Pacific islands of Palau on the agreement on "free association" between that part of Micronesia and the United States which is being imposed by Washington.

In this way, circumventing the UN Charter and contrary to the world public's demands, the United States will complete the annexation of the Pacific islands which have been under U.S. "trusteeship" for almost 4 decades.

It was neocolonialist and militarist aspirations which determined Washington's policy toward Micronesia from the very first days of its administration of this UN trust territory. The United States saw the gigantic arc of more than 2,200 islands as a major military bridgehead in the Asian and Pacific region. The territory of Micronesia became an agglomeration of military dumps, test sites, and bases. It was there, in the region of Bikini and Eniwetak Atolls, that the Pentagon conducted nuclear tests in the forties and fifties. It was there, at Kwajalein Atoll, that a test site for MX ICBM's was established. It was also there that systems designed to be used within the "star wars" program were installed.

U.S. administration of the Micronesian territory expired in 1980-1981. Intending to perpetuate its domination -- not only to maintain, but also to expand the naval bases, air fields, and other military installations created in the islands, and also to deploy nuclear, chemical, and other mass destruction weapons there -- the United States engineered and enacted a farce by granting the mandated Pacific archipelagoes "commonwealth" or "free association" status. Essentially, this meant Micronesia's incorporation into the United States. In order to block joint demonstrations by the indigenous population against the incipient annexation, Micronesia was arbitrarily split into four parts which were later incorporated into the United States. It was no accident that the press used the adjective "creeping" to describe this process.

The new status, creating only a semblance of self-government, has in practice doomed the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, the North Mariana Islands, and the Palau Islands to be U.S. colonies. The U.S. Administration has usurped the exclusive right of control on foreign policy, defense, and finance matters.

As it happens, the Pentagon's selfish militarist interests were camouflaged beneath euphonious phrases about "mutual security." Nevertheless, no one is likely to be misled by these splendid words. It is noteworthy that the agreements are drawn up in such a way as to remain in force virtually indefinitely, for as long as it may suit Washington.

Such annexationist actions against Micronesia cannot fail to generate sharp protests from the broad world public. The recent TASS statement noted that "the United States' neocolonialist actions and its arbitrariness toward the small Pacific Islands people deserve an appropriate rebuff."

BRITISH ADMIRAL PRESSURES NEW ZEALAND ON PORT CALLS

LD200747 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Paris, February 19 TASS -- Admiral John Fieldhouse, Britain's chief of defence staff, currently on a visit to New Zealand, has made an attempt to exert pressure on that country's government by declaring that cooperation between Britain and New Zealand might be jeopardised should the New Zealand Parliament endorse legislation on a nuclear-free zone, disarmament and arms control.

According to FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, Adm. Fieldhouse stressed at a press conference in Wellington today that the ban on the entry of British warships to New Zealand ports is "going to make a very considerable difference to our normal relations."

New Zealand's parliamentary group, the Coalition Against Nuclear Warships, believes that the aim of the British naval chief's visit to New Zealand is to obtain its government's permission for British warships to enter the country's ports without declaring whether they carry nuclear weapons.

SOVIET, SRV CADRE TRAINING PACT SIGNED

OW190821 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] An intergovernmental treaty on Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in providing training and enhancing professional skills for Vietnamese leading cadres and specialists in economic management for the 1986-90 period was signed in Moscow on 17 February. During the past 5-year plan, 1,356 Vietnamese specialists, among them 113 Vietnamese leading ministers and high-ranking leading cadres, received further professional training at Soviet colleges. Nearly 200 Soviet teachers were dispatched to Vietnam to give lectures and on exchange visits. Nearly 7,000 high- and mid-level Vietnamese specialists were trained or received further occupational training in Vietnam. The treaty was signed by Yagodin, Soviet minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and Nguyen Van Tran, director of the Central Economic Management School under the Vietnamese Council of Ministers.

BURMESE LEADERS GREETED ON INDEPENDENCE JUBILEE

PM181038 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent U San Yu, president of Burma, a telegram conveying cordial congratulations and good wishes to him, the State Council, and the friendly Burmese people on the 38th anniversary of the country's independence. In the reply telegram the president, on behalf of the Burmese people and State Council, expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed best wishes for progress and prosperity to the Soviet people. The USSR Council of Ministers has sent U Maung Maung Kha, Burmese prime minister, a telegram of congratulations and best wishes to the Burmese premier and Government on the 38th anniversary of the country's independence. In his reply telegram U Maung Maung Kha on behalf of the government and on his own behalf thanked the USSR Council of Ministers for the congratulations.

PRK LEADERS SEND MESSAGE OF THANKS FOR GREETINGS

PM191205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers. On behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the PRK, and all the Cambodian people and on our own account, we express deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers for the warm, cordial congratulations on our national day -- 7 January. We express firm confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the PRK and the USSR will continue to widen and strengthen for the benefit of our countries' peoples and for the sake of the strengthening of the socialist community, universal peace, and international security. We wish the Soviet Union's working people great successes in greeting the 27th CPSU Congress, successes in the cause of further improving the developed socialist society and building communism in the USSR.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council;

Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

POLAND'S MESSNER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Officials at Welcoming

PM201010 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Excerpt] Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow 18 February on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He was met off the plane at the airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The welcoming party also included A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; B.I. Aristov, B.V. Balmont, T.B. Guzhenko, A.S. Systsov, and V.G. Chirskov, USSR ministers; A.N. Aksenov and K.F. Katushev, chairmen of USSR state committees; S.A. Losev, TASS director general; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee deparment; V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland, and other officials.

W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and representatives of Moscow's working people were at the airport.

Talks With Ryzhkov

LD191439 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 19 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, conducted talks in the Kremlin today with Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The heads of government exchanged information on the social and economic development of the Soviet Union and Poland on preparations for the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 10th Congress of the PUWP. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the ongoing development of Soviet-Polish relations in various fields and the fundamental importance of the accords reached at the meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski for their expansion and perfection was stressed.

Both sides devoted much attention to questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation in the new five-year plan period. Practical measures taken by the Soviet Union and Poland to fulfill commitments stemming for them from the comprehensive programme of the scientific and technological progress of CMEA countries to the year 2000, adopted at the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CMEA session were discussed.

The participants in the talks exchanged views on pressing international problems. They emphasized the fundamental importance of strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries, of their joint actions in the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to stop the arms race, to strengthen peace and international security. Zbigniew Messner stated that Poland thought highly of the new large-scale Soviet peace initiatives contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986.

Agreements Signed

LD191915 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Report by Moscow correspondent Leslaw Nowak]

[Excerpts] Talks were held in the Catherine Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace between Premiers Zbigniew Messner and Nikolay Ryzhkov. Zbigniew Messner invited Nikolay Ryzhkov to pay an official visit of friendship to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The talks resulted in the signing of agreements between the governments of Poland and of the Soviet Union. Premiers Zbigniew Messner and Nikolay Ryzhkov signed a document concerning cooperation in creating new production capacity; the completion of the construction and also the reconstruction and modernization of a dozen or so enterprises in Poland. The heads of government also signed nuclear power-station in Poland, as well as an agreement on the first [words indistinct]. Documents concerning the coordination of economic plans, and trade turnover and payments between our states up to the year 1990 were signed. A number of other agreements, contracts, and documents were also sigend.

Meets With Gorbachev

LD191743 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 19 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting today with Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who is in the USSR on an official friendly visit.

Zbigniew Messner conveyed to Mikhail Gorbachev warm wishes of success in his work from the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PUWP, chairman of Poland's State Council Wojciech Jaruzelski. On his part Mikhail Gorbachev wished Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leadership further advance along the road of strengthening socialism in Poland. He noted also the CPSU's striving to deepen and expand all-round ties with the PUWP that serve the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples.

It was noted during the conversation that Soviet-Polish cooperation is constantly expanding and being enriched with new forms. The importance was stressed of conducting with still greater vigour the work to implement the comprehensive programme of the scientific and technological progress of CMEA member countries because this accords with the vital interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples and will enhance the acceleration of the economic development of both countries and the socialist community as a whole.

When international problems were discussed the Polish side voiced full support for the programme of liquidating nuclear arms on earth before the end of the century, outlined in the January 15 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The sides stressed the mutual resolve to build up efforts in close interaction with other socialist countries, with all peace forces to avert the nuclear threat, to strengthen peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole. The conversation passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding on all questions under discussion. It confirmed the undeviating striving to strengthen all-round cooperation and fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

Dinner Given for Messner

LD192343 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Feb 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A dinner was given on behalf of the Soviet Government in the Grand Kremlin Palace today in honor of Zbigniew Messner. Together with Comrade Messner were officials accompanying him on his trip.

On the Soviet side were Comrades Ryzhkov, Aliyev, Ligachev, Talyzin and other officials. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Zbigniew Messner exchanged speeches at the dinner. The text of the speeches will be published in the press.

Ryzhkov Dinner Remarks

LD191821 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 19 TASS -- "Poland's and the Soviet Union's cooperation in the international arena will further confidently serve the cause of peace, the strengthening of trust between states and the extensive development of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between them." This was stated today by the head of the Soviet Government Nikolay Ryzhkov who was speaking in the Kremlin at a dinner for Zbigniew Messner, the head of government of the Polish People's Republic, "We believe in our cooperation," Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed, "and this belief is backed up by historical experience and the community of ever lasting political values."

He pointed out in his speech that as Soviet-Polish cooperation in the new five-year plan period was considered, special attention was paid to "new forms of economic ties, which can increase their effectiveness."

In the present-day complicated international situation, the head of the Soviet Government said, accelerating the social and economic development of the countries of the socialist community and consolidating their unity and cohesion are of tremendous significance.

"On a worldwide scale," he said, "the unity of the socialist countries serve a great goal which rallies together and inspires to vigorous action ever broader masses of people in all continents. This goal is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe in the name of preserving life on earth. And if today there are emerging real prerequisites for reducing the war threat and reviving detente, we can say with great satisfaction that this is due to the persistent efforts of the fraternal socialist countries and due to their cohesion and will for peace."

Nikolay Ryzhkov said that in keeping with the socialist community's common strategic course of bringing about a decisive turn from confrontation to cooperation, the Soviet Union has put forward a radical and at the same time realistic program. "This program set forth in the January 15 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has opened a reliable way to delivering mankind from the threat of annihilation."

Messner Dinner Speech

LD192125 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 19 Feb 86

["Premier Messner's Speech; (abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Moscow, Feb. 19: Polish society is following with attention the preparations to the 27th CPSU Congress which will begin in a few days and which is a momentous event in the life of the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the whole international communist and workers' movement.

Polish Communists share the ideals and thoughts contained in the draft of the new formulation of the CPSU Programme. This is an undertaking of great scale, reaching into the 21st century and of exceptional significance for the whole socialist system.

The 10th PUWP Congress will be a great event in the life of the Polish nation. It will adopt, for the first time, a programme of our party reaching far into the future. It will map out the directions and tasks of the socialist development of People's Poland.

The common feature of the draft programmes of both our fraternal parties is putting social goals, the good of working people in the forefont. They define the sense of socialist transformations.

In achieving significant progress in the development and modernization of the economy, accelerating scientific-technical progress and broadening Polish participation in the international division of labour, we see the path leading to this goal.

In these plans we are at one with the directions of development of the whole socialist community. We have given expression to this here in Moscow a few weeks ago by adopting the documents opening a qualitatively new stage of cooperation with in the framework of the CMEA.

The realization of these undertakings in our country, especially in the period of the coming five years, is a complex task of a much greater scale of difficulty than in other states.

The correctness of the path we have chosen is, however, undisputable. The progressing normalization of the political and socio-economic life, the growing prestige of the party and state bodies, the strengthening of the position of socialism in our country (?confirm) this. We will keep to this road with all resolve.

Broadening comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union has fundamental meaning for the further socio-economic development of Poland. Polish-Soviet economic relations bring ever increasing benefits to both countries. We have created solid foundations of their further development in recent years in the form of a long-term programme of economic and scientific-technical cooperation till the year 2000. We jointly assess that in many fields there still exist big reserves and possibilities. We think that also our today's talks and the agreements signed will contribute to their better utilization.

Friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union are a guarantee of Poland's security and the inviolability of our borders. The undisputable alliance between Poland and the USSR also lies in the interest of the Soviet Union in ensuring security of the Soviet Union and its development.

The Leninist policy of peace of the Soviet Union meets with the full support of the Polish nation. We fully solidarize with Soviet disarmament initiatives and especially the long-term programme of freeing humanity from the threat of nuclear annihilation which was presented by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. We cannot be indifferent to facts showing that the U.S. and its allies from NATO still strive to achieve military superiority over the socialist states community and continue the policy of confrontation. This creates good conditions for the activities of forces, especially in the Federal Republic of Germany, wishing to turn back the wheel of history and question the existing territorial and political reality in Europe. We will, therefore, consistently act with a view to strengthen our defensive alliance, the Warsaw Treaty. This is an unfailing shield for providing security for fraternal socialist states and peace in Europe and the world.

LIBYAN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN POLAND

LD200955 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, February 20 TASS -- Gratitude to the countries of the socialist community for their solidarity with the Libyan people's struggle against imperialism has been expressed by Muhammad 'Ubayd al-Shurki, secretary of the General People's Council (GCP) of Libya for housing and public utilities, the Polish news agency PAP reports. It is pointed out in the report that the Libyan guest who stayed in Warsaw on a special mission held talks with Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, and with General Michal Janiszewski, minister-senior executive officer of Poland's Council of Ministers.

During the talks Muhammad 'Ubayd al-Shukri conveyed greetings to Wojciech Jaruzelski on behalf of the leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] and personally from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Having pointed out that the remaining threat in the Mediterranean to Libya's security on the part of the United States, the GCP secretary emphasised that the Libyan people was fully resolved to defend the gains of the September 1 revolution.

The Polish side reaffirmed support for the SPLAJ which pursues a policy aimed at protecting its sovereignty and peaceful development from interference on the part of imperialist forces.

The participants in the talks discussed key problems of Polish-Libyan relations in the light of the decisions taken during Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Libya in December 1985. They coordinated a schedule of meetings of the two countries' groups of specialists, during which the delivery of Polish goods as well as participation of Polish enterprises in the implementation of capital construction projects and in the rendering of technical services in Libya will be discussed. The sides recognized it necessary to work out appropriate financial and banking levers to stimulate the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. With this end in view, the presidents of the central banks of Poland and Libya are to meet soon, the PAP report points out.

USSR-GDR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD171952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] The 35th session of the standing USSR-GDR subcommission for scientific and technical cooperation has ended with a protocol being signed in Berlin. Over to Vyacheslav Kashchenko, our correspondent in the GDR:

One can hardly find a field of science or technology in the GDR which would not reflect close cooperation with the USSR. It is being regulated by about 200 governmental and interdepartmental agreements; 350 GDR combines and scientific organizations and 450 USSR enterprises and scientific establishments participate in its realization. The results of cooperation can be seen practically everywhere. Thus, for instance, about half of the entire electric power output is being produced at present in the GDR with equipment developed by USSR specialists and built in our country. The GDR was the first fraternal CEMA country to start developing atomic power engineering with the help of the USSR. As many specialists note, the republic imports not only machine-building equipment from the USSR, but the technical progress too. In its turn, equipment developed by the GDR specialists is used to equip major works which are under construction in the chemical, motor-tractor, metallurgic, light, and other industries in our country.

Cooperation between both countries in the sphere of science and technology is characterized by well-founded prospects and covers the period up to the end of present century. It envisages active interaction in the sphere of microelectronics, robot-technology, mastering the nuclear energy, microbiology, and other trends in science and technology which are exploited for the maximum possible intensification of production. GDR scientists and technologists are taking part in reconstructing USSR enterprises producing consumer goods. It envisages a rationalization of production of various specific articles and an intensification of technological processes. Participation by GDR specialists in realizing our country's food program is an exceptionally significant field of cooperation. As the German friends note, the integrated CEMA program adopted late last year in Moscow is exceptionally significant for determining new prospects and raising the level of the practical return from scientific and technical cooperation in both countries.

HUNGARIAN WORKERS DEPART FOR KAZAKH OILFIELDS

LD182232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0020 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, January 18 [date as received] (TANJUG) -- The first group of Hungarian workers recently left for Kazakhstan, where they will work in oil fields under an agreement signed between Hungary and the Soviet Union.

From four to five thousand Hungarian workers will be working in oil fields in Kazakhstan in the coming years, in return for which the Soviet side will deliver natural gas to Hungary via a new gas pipeline.

In addition to the current 4 billion cubic meters of natural gas, Hungary will as of 1990 be receiving from the Soviet Union an additional 2 to 2.5 billion cubic meters, which will cover around 70 percent of the domestic demand in natural gas.

Hungary will also participate in the further construction of the gas pipeline with deliveries of equipment and spare parts, which will bring its total investments close to one billion rubles.

UK FIRMS GET GUIDANCE FOR SDI PARTICIPATION

LD191701 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] London, February 18 TASS -- Britain and the United States have concluded amid strict secrecy a series of new agreements to flesh out their "memorandum of understanding" signed last December, which sets guidelines for British involvement in the U.S. "star wars" program.

The agreements were signed for the U.S. side by Lt-General James Abrahamson, director of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" organization who has arrived in London. He also spoke before a large group of officials from British firms and research organizations interested in SDI-related orders.

Reporting this, the newspaper GUARDIAN said that the agreements testified to London's political endorsement of the "star wars" project and that, in practical terms, they spelled out the terms under which British firms could compete for SDI deals. The paper said that the U.S. Defense Department was already planning to vet and classify the work of every British company and researcher commissioned to develop technology which could be used in "star wars". The Pentagon's implementation of those plans would mean that Britain would have to pay the price of its sovereignty for the conservative government's support to the U.S. course. In Whitehall they were concerned that it would spark off a new political row about the application of U.S. law outside America.

Summing up the sentiments in British political and public circles, THE GUARDIAN said in an editorial article that Britain had entered itself on the list of SDI supporters without having made a serious analysis of all aspects and the possible ramifications of that program. Its realization, it said, would destabilize the situation in the world since the Soviet Union would be compelled to adopt corresponding reply measures.

DUTCH LABOR PARTY VOTES AGAINST CRUISE MISSILES

PM191116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch: "Against the Arms Race; Extraordinary Congress of Netherlands Labor Party"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 17 Feb -- An extraordinary congress of the Labor Party -- the country's main opposition party -- has been at work for 3 days in the Netherlands capital. The agenda included the question of the Netherlands socialists' program and tactics in the campaign for the May parliamentary elections.

During the discussion the question was posed whether the Labor Party should relax its categorically negative attitude to the stationing of U.S. cruise missiles on Netherlands soil with a view to the socialists' possible participation in a coalition government after the elections. However, most of the speakers resolutely opposed this. The delegates recalled that recent polls have shown that 84 percent of those who vote socialist insist that the Labor Party continue to take a hard line on this problem. During a special vote, a decision to demand that the Netherlands refuse to accept cruise missiles was adopted.

The election program adopted at the congress says that the Labor Party opposes the arms race, primarily the nuclear missile arms race. Netherlands socialists advocate declaring the European continent a nuclear-free zone.

Delivering the closing speech at the congress, Labor Party leader J. den Uyl said that the USSR's recent proposals on nuclear disarmament issues are vitally important for all countries and primarily for the European states. What arguments, he exclaimed, do those who cling to the decision to accept U.S. cruise missiles on Netherlands soil have left?

In conversation with this PRAVDA correspondent K. de Vries, a Labor Party deputy to the Netherlands Parliament, welcomed the USSR's proposals on the total elimination of all medium-range nuclear missiles in the European zone. It is a realistic and feasible proposal, he said, which must be implemented immediately. All the European peoples, who realize that weapons of this kind are a destabilizing factor that do not increase but, on the contrary, reduce the level of security of those countries where they are located, have an interest in it.

FRENCH-WEST GERMAN MILITARY LINKS EXPANDING

PM190807 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[V. Gusenkov article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "A Contradictory Alliance"]

[Text] The beginning of the year has been marked by a noticeable acceleration of military-political cooperation between Paris and Bonn. Foreign Minister H. -D. Genscher and other officials of the ruling coalition are vying with one another to make 1986 a year of "French-West German accord in the interests of European defense." The French side is also showing a readiness to discuss questions of "European defense" and to go from words to deeds in this sphere.

A range of military-political problems turned out to be the center of talks between President F. Mitterrand and Chancellor H. Kohl in Baden-Baden. After the meeting, major maneuvers by French and Bundeswehr forces for 1987 were announced with great pomp. Taking part in them will be 150,000 officers and men, including units of the interventionist French "Rapid Action Force." These maneuvers, according to French Defense Minister P. Quiles, will be the most important event for the two armies since the end of World War II.

Joint arms production is growing. The French corporations Dassault-Breguet and Aerospatiale, together with the West German corporations Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blom and Dornier, are producing antitank missiles and air defense systems.

The center of gravity, however, is being increasingly shifted to coordinating military policy and converging military doctrine. At the end of last year, the French president and FRG chancellor agreed to "unfreeze" the articles of the 1963 Elysee Treaty that concern defense and security problems. This subject matter had been "prohibited" for almost a quarter of a century. Now, within the framework of a bilateral commission, problems of "strategic coordination" are being actively discussed by politicians and military men.

What is behind this deliberately vague formulation? It is known that Bonn long ago sought pledges from Paris concerning the possible use of French nuclear weapons on West German territory. These are the Pluton tactical missile and the Hades missile, which is under construction, as well as the Mirage and Jaguar aircraft, with which France has equipped its Air Force. According to press reports, the French Government has agreed to hold consultations on these questions with the FRG. It is true that Paris immediately declared that agreement to hold consultations by no means meant agreement to FRG participation in adopting a decision on the use of nuclear weapons.

The right to use it, they said, remains as before the exclusive prerogative of France's supreme political and military leadership. A question arises in this connection: Will not French-West German consultations be a prelude to the admission that "France's vital interests" also extend to FRG territory? After all, there is only one step between this admission and the pledge to expand the French "nuclear umbrella" to the other side of the Rhine.

Both sides consider the time is particularly right to demonstrate "privileged" relations in the military sphere. There are also domestic political reasons for this. Parliamentary elections will soon be held in France. They are also on the horizon in the FRG. As foreign policy will play a significant role in pre-election skirmishes, both governments are interested in the French-West German team appearing harmonious. The main thing, it seems, is that a number of problems have accumulated in relations between Paris and Bonn in recent months. L'HUMANITE, mouthpiece of the French Communist Party, has noted that official speeches are less than ever a gauge of relations between the two countries.

What is the basis for such an opinion? The question of financing the French "Eureka" project remains a stumbling block between Bonn and Paris. It is presented in Paris as Western Europe's answer to the technological challenge from the United States and Japan. From the very beginning the initiators of "Eureka" have proceeded from the fact that the financial contribution of France and the FRG to its realization must be a determining factor. France has announced the apportionment of FR1 billion.

The FRG did not, however, show enthusiasm for the project at a conference on "Eureka" held in Hannover. It was announced that Bonn was prepared to allot only DM180 million for its realization, which produced a painful reaction in French official circles. Summarizing the Federal Republic's position on this, the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR gloatingly noted that it is easier for the conservative H. Kohl to find a common language with M. Thatcher and R. Reagan than with F. Mitterrand.

The question of "Eureka's" connection with the development of the latest weapons systems also remains open. Officials in Paris like to stress that "Eureka" has nothing in common with the U.S. SDI. This, they say, is a purely a civilian project. However, reports have appeared recently about the development of space weapons systems, including powerful lasers, in France and the FRG. French and West German experts consider such directions of "Eureka" as the development of ultrafast computers and optical electronics as having a direct bearing on the military sphere.

The most tangible differences between France and the FRG remain their approach to U.S. "star wars" plans. On the whole, France is against the deployment of offensive weapons in space. President F. Mitterrand and other state figures have voiced disagreement with the "Strategic Defense Initiative." It is true, though, that in practice the Socialist government does not stand in the way of French firms searching for contracts within the SDI framework. The government has a positive attitude toward the participation of French companies in contracts connected with SDI, Defense Minister P. Quiles has stated. He recalled that from the "political and international viewpoint," France did not support the SDI, expressing the view that it is necessary to differentiate between the SDI and ongoing research. Such logic seems strange. Leaders of the major corporations Matra and Aerospatiale have declared their intention to take part in the SDI.

Bonn actively supports the SDI. The ruling coalition rushed to begin talks with the Americans about the conditions of the FRG's participation in "star wars."

This decision, although not a surprise for the French Government, was interpreted in Paris as confirmation of the FRG's alignment with Washington. In this connection Paris recalled that the Bonn Government struck a blow at France's proposal to create the Hermes space shuttle within the framework of the European Space Agency. The FRG approved this proposal in principle in 1984. But at the beginning of last year, pleading that the Hermes project was too expensive, the Federal Republic retracted its previous decision. Such treachery by its "privileged" ally irritated French Covernment circles. They reached the conclusion that in space matters, the FRG trusts the United States more than the plans of "space independent Europe."

All this indicates that France and the FRG have different views of Western Europe's place in the current interdependent world. Paris, which by no means questions the leading role of the United States in the Western camp, regards Western Europe as one of the "centers of power," -- by depending on its own economic potential and political influence -- to be able to more boldly defend its specific interests in the face of its mighty transoceanic ally. Bonn does not share this philosophy. It increasingly counts on Western Europe's direct entry into the global strategy of the United States. Does not the so-called "European defense initiative," which is being nurtured by FRG ruling circles, testify to this? It envisages the creation of an antimissile defense system in Western Europe -- a kind of adjunct to the SDI.

A more widespread "argument" of the adherents of a "European defense" in France -- there are many of them in the government and the opposition -- is reduced to this assertion: Arresting the FRG's slide toward Washington can only be done by strengthening the French-West German military alliance. The thinking is that a convergence with the FRG in military-political questions would prompt it to support France's policies in Western Europe. This is, of course, a delusion. The Paris newspaper LE MONDE expresses itself quite definitely: The Bonn coalition will not make any decision that could create the impression that it is dissociating the FRG from the United States. The Rhine clearly does not intend to sacrifice its close ties with the United States for the sake of stratetic cooperation with France.

Farsighted politicians in France are increasingly asking themselves the question: Will not the current attempts to draw the FRG into the orbit of military-political cooperation end up hurting French interests? Having enormous economic potential, the FRG is also becoming a leading military force in Western Europe. In the 1985 "white paper," FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner stated that the Bundeswehr is one of the best armies in the West. It is armed with all types of modern combat equipment, except nuclear weapons. With the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles on its territory, the FRG has turned into a region unequalled in its saturation with conventional and nuclear missile weapons.

Bonn's participation in the "star wars" program opens the way to obtaining even more developed military technology. The French newspaper LIBERATION, which is close to the government, draws attention to precisely this aspect: Will not Bonn, in circumvention of existing prohibitions, get access to nuclear weapons? A reasonable question.

USSR DIPLOMAT REPORTED MISSING IN GREECE

NC171836 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Spelling of Russian names as received]

[Text] Athens, Feb 17 (AFP) -- Victor Gudarev, 50, representative of the Soviet Merchant Marine Ministry here, has been missing since Friday after leaving home with his seven-year-old son, Maxim, and the boy's woman teacher, official sources said today. Mr. Gudarev worked at the Soviet Embassy while the woman, identified as Galina Gromova, 40, taught at the Soviet Mission school.

The Greek press has speculated that Mr. Gudarev and Mrs. Gromova worked for GRU, the Soviet military intelligence organisation.

Greek Government Spokesman Miltiadhis Papaioannou said he had no information on the disappearances and could not confirm rumors that the three had gone to the United States with the aid of the U.S. Embassy.

The occupants of two cars belonging to the Soviet Mission stopped outside the U.S. Embassy Saturday night may have been looking for Mr. Gudarev, according to police, who had been alerted by suspicious U.S. officials.

The occupants -- a TASS correspondent, an embassy secretary and two drivers -- said they were looking for a restaurant for dinner, police said.

U.S. PRESSING SWEDEN TO CURB TRADE WITH USSR

PM181220 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Seychev "International Commentary": "The Washington Auditors"]

[Text] Stockholm -- The United States is persevering in its attempts to involve Sweden in the trade war it is waging against the socialist countries.

A few days ago B. Ohlson, export enforcement attache at the U.S. Embassy, submitted to the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce the latest list of demands being made of Swedish entrepreneurs.

Let us say at once that the document is couched in strictly imperative terms.

Swedish companies acquiring electronic equipment or components for machines produced in Sweden from the United States are directed (!) to introduce no later than 23 April a comprehensive control system at their enterprises and to warn the entire leadership apparatus that it "will be held responsible" for any breaches of Washington's directives. Swedish firms are forbidden to maintain business relations with "blacklisted" companies or persons.

Washington is also giving the force of law to the already existing practice of audits, which will now mean not only the inspection of the entire records of firms but also "interviews" with or, obviously and more accurately, interrogation of personnel.

During the past few years the United States has displayed greater activeness in its aspiration to complicate trade ties between nonaligned and neutral countries, including Sweden, and the socialist states. As a result, Swedish firms have found themselves facing a "barricade" of rules invented on the other side of the ocean, rules which B. Ohlson is presenting again to the Swedes in the garish packaging of "protecting the interests of Swedish firms and U.S. exporters."

According to DAGENS NYHETER, the leaders of 300 Swedish firms are obliged to immediately submit all business documents to the Washington auditors. Technical experts from the U.S. Embassy will visit Swedish enterprises once a week to expose "violations." "Moreover, this applies not only to investigations of trade involving U.S. technology, but also to purely Swedish products, and can be described as industrial espionage," the newspaper wrote.

The U.S. Embassy in Sweden is collaborating with the Export Enforcement Section of the Department of Commerce in Washington and directly with Theodore Wu, chief of that section and former U.S. prosecuting attorney. He pulls strings stretching to 68 U.S. embassies in different countries and actively collaborates with the FBI, the U.S. Customs, and the National Security Agency.

These unceremonious actions, the newspaper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN writes in this connection, are crude interference in Sweden's internal affairs and an attempt to control its trade policy. Resorting to the inconsistent pretext of protecting national security interests, the White House is in actual fact pursuing selfish interests and is trying to consolidate the positions of its corporations and financial groupings.

By usurping the right to control the Swedish economy, the U.S. Administration is encroaching upon the country's sovereignty and its policy of neutrality.

SWEDISH PEACE COMMITTEE BACKS USSR ARMS PROPOSALS

LD172107 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Stockholm, February 17 TASS -- The Soviet plan to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000, expounded in a statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met with an extremely positive response on the part of world public opinion and the leadership of state and government of many countries, the board of the Swedish National Peace Committee said in a statement.

It described the Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts also as a highly important practical step. Putting an end to nuclear testing is now a key issue, the statement explained.

The need to achieve this goal, it noted, has been stressed also by the final report of the international independent commission on disarmament and security, which is led by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, and the New Delhi declaration of the leaders of six countries and many members of U.S. Congress have also gone on record to back this aim.

Besides, an end to nuclear weapons tests would pose an obstacle to U.S. plans for preparing for "star wars". the board of the Swedish National Peace Committee said. This is why the anti-war movement, it added, should help shape a public opinion that will demand an immediate and complete termination of all nuclear tests.

SYRIA REPORTEDLY RECEIVES 250 SOVIET T-80 TANKS

GF191248 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 19 Feb 86 p 22

[From "the Military Affairs" column by Sayid 'Iz al-Din]

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources stated that the Soviet Union last month provided Syria with 250 advanced T-80 Tanks, and that 100 of these tanks have been deployed in forward positions at the front of the Golan Heights, along with another 400 T-72's.

It is worth mentioning that the Israeli army does not possess any advanced tanks which could match the T-80 tanks.

AAPSO, LIBYAN BODY ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD191150 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli February 19 TASS -- Serious concern over the explosive international situation as a result of the aggressive policy of U.S. Imperialism, Zionism and reaction has been expressed in the joint statement by the delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the national committee of the Libyan Jamahiriyah for peace and solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa.

The document points to the paramount significance of a strengthening of the cohesion of the forces of socialism and progress in the struggle for strengtheing peace and security on earth. In that connection the Libyan side stressed the significance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives directed at preventing the arms race, in particular, the Soviet programme for the total destruction of nuclear weapons by the year of 2000.

The Soviet delegation has condemned acts of U.S. and Israeli state terrorism and air piracy against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The sides expressed support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination and creation of its own independent state and condemned the attempts of imperialism and reaction at splitting the Palestine resistance movement and called for the restoration of unity of the Palestinian ranks on the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist basis.

They expressed solidarity with the peoples of Africa fighting for freedom and independence, for peace in the continent and urged all countries of the world to boycott the Pretoria criminal racist regime.

The Soviet delegation, the statement says, has briefed the Libyan colleagues on the Soviet Union's achievements in various fields and on the course of preparations for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Libyan side spoke highly of the peaceful aspirations of the friendly Soviet people directed at accelerated economic, scientific-technical and social progress.

PRAVDA CITES IRAQI CP JOURNAL ON PARTY CONGRESS

PM130945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Iraqi Communists Congress"]

[Text] Damascus, 7 Feb -- The latest edition of AL-THAGAFAH AL-JADIDAH, the journal of the Iraqi Communist Party (ICP), has published a report on the results of the recent Fourth ICP Congress.

The keynote report delivered at the congress by 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the ICP Central Committee, analyzed the party's policy and activities in the period since the Third ICP Congress (1976). Particular attention was paid in the report to questions connected with the continuing Iran-Iraq war. The rapporteur reiterated the ICP'S call for ending the war without delay which would be in keeping with the interests of the Iraqi people and all peace-loving forces.

Dwelling on tasks confronting the Communist Party, the ICP Congress noted the importance of strengthening the party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and enhancing its role in the national democratic movement and expressed satisfaction with the firmness of the ICP'S international ties with the CPSU and the other fraternal communist and workers parties and detachments of the Arab national liberation movement. The congress emphasized that international solidarity is an important factor in the struggle for the implementation of the Iraqi people's aims.

The congress delegates discussed the situation in the Middle East and the Arab national liberation movement. The intensification of social factors in the development of this movement, the polarization of forces which is taking place in this movement on a class basis, and the escalation of imperialist intrigues were noted.

The ICP, the congress documents say, sides with the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination and the establishment of an independent state and it emphasizes the need to ensure the unity of the PLO on the basis of a national anti-imperialist program. The ICP Congress declared its solidarity with the Libyan patriots. Resolute support for Syria which is countering imperialist and Zionist intrigues, and solidarity with the struggle of the Algerian people for the preservation of the gains of the revolution was expressed, and imperialist threats against Libya were sharply denounced.

The ICP Congress documents level sharp criticism at the militarist policy of the imperialist circles and primarily the United States. The congress declared full support for the peace-loving policy of the USSR and for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at securing detente, ending the arms race, and averting war.

The Iraqi Communists' Congress adopted a new ICP program entitled "Toward the Accomplishment of the National Democratic Revolution and the Transition to Socialism" and elected the Party's Central Committee. 'Aziz Muhammad was reelected first secretary of the ICP Central Committee.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS TIES WITH SAUDI ARABIA

PM180948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] A public meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia was held in Moscow 13 February.

The heads of diplomatic missions from a number of Arab states accredited in Moscow took part in the meeting.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON FRENCH TROOPS IN CHAD

Reinforcements Deployed

LD181309 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Paris, February 18 TASS -- Ndjamena, capital of Chad, resembles these days a foreign military base. In the past 24 hours more units of the French "rapid deployment force", "Jaguar" attack aircraft and "Mirage F-1" fighter planes were moved there. Missile systems have been brought there and are now being assembled.

According to news agencies, over 300 combat vehicles, including 50 tanks, are moving in columns from the Central African Republic to Chad for reinforcing the French interventionist corps. Hundreds of French servicemen have been sent to Ndjamena by air. 600 officers and men deployed in the Central African Republic have come to Bangui from France. The "Breguet-Atlantic" air reconnaissance planes and another 12 "Jaguar" planes will soon be moved from Bangui to Ndjamena.

A representative of the Transitional Government of National Unity in France stated again that the armed interference of France led to the turning of a purely internal conflict in Chad into an international conflict. A solution to the problem can be found by means of direct talks between the Transitional Government of National Unity and Ndjamena, he said.

'Interference' Provokes Concern

LD181458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Commentary by station correspondent Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Text] The abrupt exacerbation of the situation in Chad, and France's open armed interference there have provoked serious concern and anxiety in African capitals. Our correspondent Yevgeniy Lukyanov reports from Algiers:

In a special statement by the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs it is stressed in this connection that the armed clashes in Chad run counter to the efforts undertaken recently by the African countries to achieve national reconciliation in Chad, and to prevent foreign interference in its internal affairs. However, the events of the past few days bear witness to the fact that this path to a peaceful settlement of the Chad problem does not accord with the interests of imperialist circles, in particular Paris, which, as is being pointed out here, is striving to solve the problem by resorting to military force. Suffice it to recall the French armed intervention in Chad, undertaken in 1983, in which over 3,000 troops and officers participated.

Today history is repeating itself, and once again subunits of French servicemen are being airlifted into Ndjamena, called upon to support the Habre regime. But judging by the latest reports from Chad, Paris has gone even further in expanding its intervention. Jaguar combat aircraft, deployed in Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic, have carried out a raid on the north of Chad from there, which is under the control of the Transitional Government of National Unity. The Jaguars carried out a bombing strike on Ouadi Doum airfield, located 150km away from the two of Faya-Largeau. The armed action undertaken by the French Air Force was resolutely condemned by the Transitional Government of National Unity in Chad.

It is perfectly obvious, the Algerian EL MOUDJAHID newspaper notes, that the latest events in Chad are only leading to an aggravation of the situation in that African country, and are running counter to the interests of its people, serving only to play into the hands of those who are striving for the weakening and disunity of Africa.

CROCKER-BOTHA TALKS IN GENEVA REVIEWED

LD172233 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Aleksandr Fedorov's "Weekly Review"]

[Excerpts] Today the review is devoted to last week's talks between South Africa's foreign minister, Roloef Botha and American assistant secretary of state for Africa, Chester Crocker.

According to Washington's plans, the meeting in Geneva was to show that some progress resulted from Mr Crocker's frequent contact with the South African ally and to strengthen the assurances that, in compliance with the wishes of the Reagan administration, the racists now resort to more persuasion than shooting. Notwithstanding this, precisely during the talks, police using American-made helicopters and armored vehicles fired on a church-sponsored orphanage for black children outside Johannesburg. In this case, the standard allegations that the police had to protect themselves against a mob could be used. Obviously Mr Crocker couldn't fail to rebuke the allies for their habit of shooting first and thinking afterwards.

It can also be presumed that Mr Botha, who is prone to act as an angry Boer, was not likely to swallow the rebuke in silence because it was the time when the press wrote much about the trial of Ramona Africa who had miraculously survived the bombing of a house in Philadelphia by the police. Roloef Botha obviously couldn't fail to use this opportunity and point out that America's policy towards blacks little differed from South Africa's.

I don't quite agree with those Western journalists who write that Roloef Botha and Chester Crocker had identical views in regard to South Africa's future, either. How could the American assistant secretary of state for Africa react to Mr Botha's hint that by the year 2000 the presidency in South Africa might belong to a moderate black? Express admiration or praise for deviation from the behest of the fathers of apartheid? Hardly, because he told the commission which considered the foundations of the so-called assumption constructive engagement he had worked out, that they should be firm in the assumption that South Africa would always be governed by white people. Everyone acquainted with political games played by the Pretoria rulers must realize, of course, that Roloef Botha's hint was part of the propagandistic campaign on alleged liberalization in South Africa. But the foreign minister ought to have expressed himself less categorically. He should have followed the example of his president who says that all constitutional amendments can be made only by means of a referendum with the representatives of the white community being the only people taking part. This includes a hint at possible reforms and an ambiguous promise that they will never be allowed.

Roloef Botha and Chester Crocker conferred for six hours. I can't believe that they just complimented one another. They must have had acute debates, but even if they had disputes, they argued not as adversaries but as allies and associates who want their alliance to become even stronger, who want to continue to struggle jointly against those who call their alliance a devilish union and demand an end to apartheid.

BOTHA SPEECH ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES CRITICIZED

Anatoliy Gromyko Comments

MB131818 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Recently the president of South Africa, Pieter Botha, addressed parliament and announced certain constitutional changes to be made in South Africa. The progressive peoples of the world regard this address as part of the apartheid regime's usual gimmicks. We would like to ask for a few comments on this issue from the director of Africa Institute, Academy of Sciences, and executive member of the African and Asian Solidarity Organization, Anatoliy Gromyko.

[Begin Gromyko recording in Russian fading into Zulu translation] Recently there has been a marked decline in the apartheid regime's power, particularly in the political and economic sectors. We see that more and more people have joined the liberation war in this country. The anti-apartheid campaign gains momentum daily despite attempts on the part of the regime to suppress the masses. This serves as a clear indication that the oppressed masses can no longer, as in the past, contain their impatience with the oppressive apartheid laws. They are no longer willing to just wait on the outcome of the verbal criticisms of apartheid in international forums, when on the home front the apartheid regime is increasingly employing violent suppression to maintain its hold.

This is why the regime is now coming up with more gimmicks to hoodwink the masses into thinking the government is genuinely working towards changes in the running of that country.

The changes mentioned by Botha are meaningless. Botha, for example, has promised to abolish the pass laws but still retains the Group Areas Act. Segregated educational facilities remain and so do many of the unjust laws. Botha's recent promises will go the same way as those he has made in the times past. The government's so-called promise of voting rights for all is questionable as it merely gives apartheid a new face and still leaves real power in the hands of the minority whites.

As we have followed the events in South Africa, we have found many crimes perpetrated by the apartheid regime in its determination to suppress the aspirations of the blacks of that country. It is obvious that the regime is incapable of change.

We should not forget that the United States, Britain, and other Western countries do all in their power to keep the apartheid regime in power. After all the regime's continued existence brings far reaching benefits to the economies of the West.

In spite of all this, I am witness to the fact that the government of the apartheid regime will not last. Apartheid rule must come to an end so that a government that is representative of all the nationalities in South Africa can be formed. [end recording]

Regime Incapable of Reform

MB170945 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] It appears that the president of South Africa, Mr Botha, has so far come up with a whole conglomeration of reform promises that he has proved incapable of fulfilling.

Our news analyst, Boris (Assoyan), writes that Botha is desperately trying to buy time for his regime by promising to scrap the pass laws and to form a National Statutary Council, that is, to have representation by all the country's different nationalities. He has even promised to release Nelson Mandela. To the ordinary person, this may give the false impression that Botha wants to dismantle apartheid, but the truth is that he is still proapartheid. The peoples of Africa see this whole process as a ploy by the government to buy time.

A fact that emerges today is that there are divisions among the white population over the question of reform. There are the liberals who now believe that there is no future for the country under apartheid. Then again there are the die-hard right-wingers who are totally against reform and see Botha's reform package as selling out on white supremacy. This division has caused a dilemma for the white minority regime. But in the final analysis Botha has to address the problem of revolution within the country, the problem of a people struggling for freedom from an oppressive regime that has lost credibility because of its constant vacillation on the question of genuine reform. The country also labors under immense economic problems complicated further by a lack of credibility in the West. With the escalation of antiapartheid campaigning the world over, there is growing speculation over whether the regime can withstand both internal and external political pressure, and over Botha's ability to survive 1986 as president of South Africa. Botha is giving in to a certain amount of reform, not because he genuinely believes in change, but because he wants to buy time to strengthen the hold of the present white minority regime.

The racist regime has so far shown itself incapable of governing the country. It is time to admit that Botha's reform package has not gone far enough and has failed. Apartheid has run out of time so why is the government still harassing and detaining antiapartheid activists? It still points to the fact that Botha is reluctant to relinquish the obvious benefits reaped by the white minority under apartheid. Genuine reform requires a mindboggling amount of reform that the regime is incapable of. The only way forward for South Africa is that the racist regime itself be removed.

RSA USE OF DEFENSE FORCES ABROAD CRITICIZED

MB140925 Moscow in Afrikaans to Southern Africa 1747 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Vladimir Valentinov commentary]

[Text] Ten years ago the South African parliament adopted an amendment to its defense act. The amendment stated that the SADF [South African Defense Force] could be sent to any part of the world if the South African Government thought its security was threatened. Radio Moscow analyst Vladimir Valentinov writes:

Many whites were proud of the amendment and welcomed the government's firm stand and determination against the so-called enemies of South Africa. By this term they referred mainly to the recently liberated neighboring countries of Angola and Mozambique. The only people who did not welcome the government's attacks on liberated Angola were the families of the (?young men) who died there. The official opposition itself was opposed to this attack ordered by the government. The country's economy was directed at militarization after the amendment was adopted. It was (?to the advantage) of the bond between the government politicians and the top officials in the Defense Force. The Defense Force saw this as a weapon against Africa. It also generated profits for the local and foreign corporations which specialized in military and semi-military wares.

And, of course, it was to the advantage of the allies of South Africa, particularly the United States, which saw this as a [word indistinct]. And what about those who had to implement this amendment? The militarization of the state hurts the economic and international standing of the country, it now seems. And the living standards of the people suffered. Most men have to serve in the defense force from the age of 17 years to 60 years, and are potential victims. The attacks against neighboring states continue, as well as the occupation of Namibia. Every soldier in the SADF faces the possibility of being killed. A mother can lose her son, a bride may never see her husband again, and his children can be made fatherless. When this happens, the family, the neighbors, the friends of the dead soldier ask: Why? Is there really a threat against the security of the nation which can be driven off only at the cost of so many lives? Throughout South Africa people are asking the same question. They are (?aware) that today South Africa is considered by the international community as the cause of permanent tension in the region.

COMMENTARY DECRIES RSA DESTABILIZATION OF ZIMBABWE

MB180508 Moscow in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 17 Feb 86

[(Gregor Bashov) commentary]

[Text] Recently, Zimbabwe has been threatened by Pretoria's apartheid regime. President Botha has personally joined the campaign to persuade Zimbabwe, by means of brute force, to dance to Pretoria's dictates. The whole Zimbabwean public is on edge at the news that South Africa intends to invade Zimbabwe militarily. The reason behind this moves is not hard to find. It is small and simple. Our correspondent on African affairs in the USSR, (Gregor Bashov), explains it as follows:

The Pretoria regime has been constantly groping for varied excuses to destabilize Zimbabwe. The South African Government disagrees strongly with the Zimbabwean Government's support and assistance for South African antiapartheid freedom fighters. South Africa also objects vehemently to Zimbabwe's military assistance to the Government of Mozambique in its fight against the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits. In short, Zimbabwe's emerging socioeconomic reforms, aimed at improving the developing country's living standards, clash with Pretoria's views on the conduct of international relations and domestic policy.

Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, Zimbabwean minister of state security, held a press conference not too long ago. In that press conference, he said that the Pretoria regime has been at pains to find ways to invade Zimbabwe since Zimbabwe attained independence in 1980. South African Air Force planes have violated Zimbabwean airspace many times. They have flown deep into Zimbabwe in violation of international law. South African secret ground forces had penetrated the RSA-Zimbabwe border and conducted bombing forays against isolated innocent villages. South African counterinsurgency forces aid and abet dissidents, who are hell-bent to weaken and destroy the Zimbabwean economy.

At this very moment, the South African Government is heavily engaged in providing military training and weapons assistance to certain selected dissident areas inside Zimbabwe. This is occurring despite repeated warnings by President Banana and Prime Minister Mugabe that South Africa cease and desist from the illegal behavior. This confirms President Samora Machel's recent observation that the greatest threat to South Africa is South Africa itself. The Pretoria regime maintains extensive destabilization plans against its neighboring countries. These countries are free and enjoy full sovereignty.

Most of the destabilization plans were blatantly exposed after the capture of Gorongosa, an MNR stronghold in Sofala Province, by the combined operational force of Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops. Documents discovered at this camp clearly indicated the type of assistance South Africa had given to the MNR in order to foil the Frontline States' strategy for achieving economic independence from South Africa.

Aside from South Africa's regular military forays into neighboring African states, South Africa also uses economic strangulation and disinformation tactics developed by its ally, the United States. The purpose of Radio Truth, a station that beams programs into Zimbabwe, is suspect. What type of truth can this station reveal to the people of Zimbabwe? Many ill-informed people in the West constantly concoct "true stories" about events in Zimbabwe.

Mr Enos Nkala, Zimbabwe's minister of home affairs, in his recent Kariba speech noted that some foreign envoys in Harare were in league with the dissident faction of the Zimbabwean population. They helped spread lies and misinformation about Zimbabwe. Mr Nkala asserted that foreign attempts to coerce Zimbabwe to abandon its chosen course of self-reliance and independence would fail miserably.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO RESUME WITH IVORY COAST

LD200919 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0847 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb (TASS) -- A joint communique concerning the resumption of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Republic of the Ivory Coast announced here:

The Governments of the USSR and the Republic of the Ivory Coast, being guided by a common desire to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between their peoples, have decided to resume diplomatic relations between the two countries and renew activity of embassies in the capitals of the two countries in as short time as possible.

MENGISTU SPEECH AT ETHIOPIAN CONGRESS CITED

PM191521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Tasks"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 18 Feb -- The building of a society of social justice and equality in Ethiopia demands selfless labor for the motherland's sake by every citizen, as well as the all-around mobilization of the creative potential of the broad people's masses. This was stated by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council, at a national congress held here of professional associations of workers in education and health care, journalists, and writers, as well as the country's creative associations.

The Ethiopian head of state stressed that the fulfillment of the tasks of socioeconomic development outlined by the party and government take on particular significance now, on the eve of the establishment of a people's democratic republic in Ethiopia.

ETHIOPIAN MINISTER EXPRESSES THANKS FOR AID

LD171148 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 17 TASS -- TASS correspondents Gennadiy Gabrielyan and Sergey Petukhov report:

The Government of the Soviet Union and the CPSU have rendered Ethiopia inestimable assistance in dealing with consequences of a long drought, primarily in moving hundreds of thousands of people from areas of the natural calamity to fertile regions. This was stated here by member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, Minister of Information and National Orientation Feleke Gedle-Georgis. He made a speech at a ceremony of handing over to the Ethiopian side a gift from the Soviet Union -- 150 sets of various equipment for the installation of radio in the migrants' villages.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia I express profound gratitude to the Soviet people for the undelayed and consistent aid in transport facilities, food clothes and medicines to the drought-stricken population of Ethiopia, said Feleke Gedle-Georgis. The minister noted the noble mission of the Soviet doctors, who having set up a mobile field hospital in Asosa, saved the lives of thousands of Ethiopians. He highly appreciated activities of Soviet teachers who are rendering Ethiopia broad assistance in training national cadres. The links between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union are now broadening in all spheres of interstate relations, said Feleke Gedle-Georgis. The firm political foundation of that is the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which was concluded in November 1978. Our countries, stressed the minister, hold common positions on the international scene, wage joint struggle for peace, against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER ON TIES WITH USSR

PM141507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent L. Shinkarev: "High Assessment; Trade and Economic Cooperation Is Expanding Between the USSR and Mozambique"]

[Text] Maputo -- "There is virtually no field in Mozambique's economic and social life in which our people have not relied on cooperation with the Soviet Union," Joachim Chissano, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee Politburo and Mozambique foreign minister, said in an address to mark the 10th anniversary of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique.

Our people, the minister stressed, highly value Soviet people's heroic solidarity and are convinced that Lenin's compatriots, working hand in hand with us, will continue to be our reliable bulwark. The Mozambique people, J. Chissano continued, are struggling against armed gangs trained and financed by the Republic of South Africa. We have had to direct large material and financial resources into the consolidation of defense capability and the defense of our independence, won at a high cost, he noted. This war imposed on us by the apartheid regime is a component of its strategy in the region aimed at destabilizing the situation in the independent countries of southern Africa.

Our efforts are part of the joint actions by the entire international public to achieve peace. We want material and financial resources to cease to serve military purposes and the arms race and to be aimed at economic, technical, scientific, and social progress.

DE LA MADRID CALLS FOR HALT TO U.S. PRESSURE

LD200815 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Mexico City, February 20 TASS -- President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico has urged the U.S. Administration to put an end to building up tensions in Central America, and stressed the importance of a political settlement in the region on the basis of respect for the legitimate interests of all peoples inhabiting it. In the course of a meeting with Harry Shlaudemann, President Reagan's personal envoy in Central America, the Mexican president pointed to the pressing need for creating in Central America a political climate contributing to the attainment of peace through talks. The visit of President Reagan's envoy to Mexico, the local observers point out, is part of the pressure brought by the White House to bear on the Mexican Government in order to persuade it to show "greater understanding" of the adventurist policy of the United States in the Central American region.

GRENADA IN DECLINE ON EVE OF REAGAN VISIT

LD191141 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] According to a White House spokesman, President Reagan will pay a brief visit to Grenada tomorrow. This insular state was captured by American troops in October 1983. The press recalls in this context the statement made by President Reagan at a ceremony devoted to the first anniversary since the invasion of Grenada. He said that brave American soldiers went to Grenada not as conquerors, but as liberators. The United States still keeps secret the number of people that died in Grenada at the hands of these liberators. Thirteen thousand officers and men took part in the invasion. The liberation American-style has brought about a decay in all the spheres of life. The unemployment level has gone up to 40 percent; there is a shortage of food; the rights that the people of Grenada enjoyed under the democratic government have been reduced to nil.

FIVE DIE IN AMBUSH BY 'CIA MERCENARIES'

LD191348 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Managua, February 19 TASS -- The CIA mercenaries committed a bloody crime in the north-western frontier zone of Nicaragua a few days ago. A group of unarmed civilians was ambushed by the Somoza men near the Somotilho settlement. Despite doctors' efforts, another two women died of wounds. A total of five Nicaraguan peasant women and a Swiss citizen who assisted in forming agricultural cooperatives, died as a result of that barbarous action. Nine women and children are in a critical condition. They were heavily wounded by terrorists whom the American Administration cynically names as "fighters for democracy".

ORTEGA DISCUSSES U.S. POLICY WITH LEGISLATORS

LD171931 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Managua, February 17 TASS -- "The intention of the United States Administration to make Congress allocate millions of more dollars for the third Somocista bands reflects its policy of intensifying American military interference in Central American affairs", it was stated by President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua. Speaking to a group of American legislators from Oregon, the Nicaraguan leader stressed that should the United States Congress go along with the administration aggressive plans this would entail a deterioration of the dangerous military confrontation in the region.

The democratic public in Latin America, as well as in the United States, is opposed to Washington's interventionist policy", Daniel Ortega went on. "This is evidenced, for instance, by the message sent by a group of American congressmen to the President demanding that he support the Contadora Group's peace initiatives. But under the pressure of the United States the obedient Central American regimes refuse to conduct talks on the basis of the peace plan proposed by the countries of the Contadora Group".

When appearing on the "Face the Nation" radio and television programme President Ortega condemned the escalation of American imperialism's aggression aimed at destabilishing Nicaragua's economy. "The criminal acts of subversion by Washington's mercenaries inflict damage on the Republic's agricultural production, the president said.

New York, February 17 TASS -- Washington does not intend to stop its interventionist poicy in respect of Nicaragua or change its intention to topple that country's lawful government by using bands of terrorists formed by the Central Intelligence Agency as a proxy. This follows from an interview given by Patrick Buchanan, to the CNN television company in which he stressed that the administration intended shortly to formally ask Congress to allocate more money to help the "contras". Buchanan hypocritically called these thugs "freedom fighters" and stated that the aim of American assistance is to give them a possibility to "continue the struggle" and "achieve victory".

ORTEGA SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

LD152059 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Managua, February 15 TASS -- A real and true democracy is being built in Nicaragua, not the democracy that U.S. rulers would like to see, the President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega has stated. Speaking at the conference of political parties and organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean Basin which has come to a close here, Daniel Ortega underlined that this democracy was based on the principles of non-alignment, political pluralism and mixed economy that were put into practice in the interests of broad popular masses. We have upheld and will continue to uphold this type of democracy, D. Ortega stressed. He resolutely turned down the attempts of the U.S. Administration to lecture Nicaragua on what kind of democracy should exist there.

The U.S. Administration has succeeded in turning the U.S. Congress into an accomplice of its terroristic policy with regard to Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan leader said further. Daniel Ortega urged to consolidate the unity of Latin America, to protect the Nicaraguan revolution, and pointed out that it also meant the consolidation of the struggle potential of Latin American nations, the consolidation of positions of the governments of Latin American countries.

Proposals were submitted to the conference on the setting up of the permanent committee "For Peace and Non-Interference in Central America" and on launching an international Latin American campaign in defense of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Conference Ends in Managua

LD141444 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Managua, February 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

A conference of representatives of political parties of Latin America and the Caribbean under the keynote "For Peace and Nonintervention in the Affairs of Central America" closed in the Nicaraguan capital.

The participants in the conference held Washington responsible for the aggravation of the situation in the Central American region, for the arms race, for an unfair international economic order and for the growing foreign indebtedness of developing states. They called upon the democratic forces of the continent to mobilise the mass of the population in their countries for active struggle against U.S. aggressive policy and for the restoration of peace in Central America.

Washington is formulating its foreign policy in accordance with its strategic doctrine, which benefits the military-industrial complex, Bayardo Arce [spelling as received], deputy coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, said at the closing session of the conference. Following reactionary, militarist and hegemonistic concepts, he stressed, the White House is going ahead with its "star wars" preparations, has carried out a criminal invasion of Grenada is expanding its military presence in Central America and has trained and armed gangs of contras with the purpose of crushing the young Nicaraguan revolution.

Arce expressed gratitude to political parties of the continent for their support of the Sandinista people's revolution.

FPMR'S OBJECTIVES, PLANS, VIEWS PUBLISHED

PY190255 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] In an article published in EL RODRIGUISTA, the official organ of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR], the Front has pointed out that there are three sectors within the Chilean Armed Forces: the sector which unconditionally supports Pinochet, the sector willing to support a civilian solution and to immediately begin a dialogue with the political parties, and the sector that wants to negotiate the situation in 1989 when Pinochet's term will allegedly end. This last sector wants a transition with some security for the future, with immunity from prosecution for military men for crimes committed during repressive activities.

The FPMR said that the masses can impose their will through permanent and resolute mobilization. While some lukewarm opposition sectors would be satisfied with a half-democratic government, the masses want a political and socioeconomic system that will more efficiently help them overcome their difficulties.

EL RODRIGUISTA added that the FPMR's objective is to lend stronger support to the struggle for democracy. In this regard, it is necessary to attack the regime's military power, because, the Front states, this is the only kind of power the government still maintains.

The official FPMR organ stressed that conditions are ripe for great battles, for a popular uprising, and for a national revolt in 1986. The masses have created a situation in which the following step must be the seizure of power, the FPMR said. The Front emphasized the need to strengthen the mobilization of all anti-fascist sectors.

It denounced the maneuvers that U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes and his large number of advisers are staging in Santiago. The U.S. Government, fearing a popular uprising, has embarked on a political-military campaign. However, there is no real contradiction between the dictatorship and Washington. It is Pinochet and his image -- not his government -- which are not good for the United States, the FPMR stated.